



A week ago I went to a memorial gig at Haddon Hall, the extended pub in downtown Leeds which has become the venue for pop music and occasional dance. It was fantastically crowded. The participants looked rough and young but kindly.

The noise from the band was deafening; even the cotton wool in my ears which my family had supplied had little effect. There were no drunks. Just a lot of emotion and affectionate sadness. For we were remembering and playing songs written and performed by Dale Hargreaves, who had died of a malignant brain tumour at the age of 28.

Dale Hargreaves was my son-in-law, the most unlikely one I could ever have imagined. He was suspicious of me, possibly a little frightened. But no more frightened of me than I was of him.

When he came back alone unexpectedly from America last summer, he stayed at my home and we spent many hours talking - about everything, real and unreal. I thought he was becoming unbalanced. It never crossed my mind - nor the doctor's - that he was seriously ill. Nor did Sue, his wife, suspect it.

So let me tell you a little about Dale. He was born in Lancashire, but because his father was a diplomat spent much of his childhood in Canada, the Solomon Islands and Singapore before coming back to England to go to school at St. Peter's, York.

He loathed it. He passed no exams, left early but made a lot of friends, most of whom seem to have landed up sooner or later at a university. In the meantime they got recruited into various bands.

He formed the first one at school when he was 16, wrote poetry (some of it was read on Radio 4) and wrote the music for a musical performed at the Theatre Royal in York. It was called, appropriately, *Wham*.

The band became Eustacia Vye, which baffled his listeners as it will probably not baffle readers of this journal, so he reduced it to The Vye. When that split up in 1980 he formed The Own group, Dale Hargreaves and The Flamboyants.

He wrote at least 130 songs and knocked out many of their tunes on a pity that they were played so loud you couldn't hear the words, but I was told that just showed my ignorance of the pop world. Here is a verse from *O Humanity* written in 1980:

I couldn't say with any certainty
If this tragedy exists for only you
and me
But I wonder if your fate
Has outstripped the truths you'd claim.
So many crimes committed in
your humble name.
Come speak to me
O Humanity
Where are the truths you said
you'd leave to me?
I've waited for so long
Now where do I belong?

The gig made at least £1,300 for cancer research. But he deserves more than that as a memorial and I will survive. Two of the best songs were *Scared to Death* (now sadly appropriate) and *The Eastern Side* (which I have listened to many times) which are on records.

What makes a star, said the singer of the latter to me during the memorial gig, is sheer accident. And since he had studied Fine Art at Leeds Polytechnic, he probably knew.

Patrick Nuttgens

Letters to the editor

Sir, - It is with great concern that I read an article which reviewed a working group (THES, April 4).

The group came to the conclusion that only one planning department or they conceded that in view of the special geographical problems of Scotland, they were prepared to recommend two, one in the west in Glasgow, and one in the east in Dundee.

The terms of reference of the group were narrow, being confined to local user needs, but this did not prevent them from making recommendations regarding their terms of reference, eg in main efforts has been concerned with students from overseas.

They considered that the basic criterion for the continued existence of a planning department was size and intake (which must be both undergraduate and postgraduate) of 150.

The logic of these numbers was not explained, but some indication could be obtained from the fact that all the academic planners on the group came from organizations which met those criteria. It should be remembered that a large planning department is not necessarily a good one, and if then those departments (such as that in Edinburgh University) which can draw upon the resources of the whole university, are in a better, and more economic position to satisfy requirements.

No mention was made of the only criterion worth consideration - the quality of the product. No reference

Pause for thought

Sir, - When Dr Clive Booth, director of Oxford Polytechnic, argues that they are doing just what this Government wants them to do (THES, April 11), he reveals the dangers of attempting to follow Government policies instead of having one of your own. It is true that polytechnics are achieving HMI inspectors and that there has been a concentration on "vocational" subjects. But the example of Aston a few years ago should have warned us that the Government is not obliged to follow the logic of its own arguments. Why should it when power is sustained so well from below?

The role of polytechnic and university heads should be to instigate a genuine debate on higher education intelligence in the acquisition of skills and knowledge. Instead they have been trying to tick the hand that strikes them.

The passive acceptance of an educational philosophy that is totally subservient to a capitalist system unable to alone the rest of the world, should give us pause. I'm not so sure that it is that in "in total disarray" as Dr Booth claims, so much as our own.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN T. DANIEL,
Head of Humanities,
Plymouth Polytechnic.

Solved mystery

Sir, - You suggest that there is some mystery about why members of the AUT who voted in the recent ballot did (THES, April 25). The most obvious solution is that they read the group as "historians". In fact I distinguish between the former circles of philosophers and the latter as "historians". The two terms I use happen to have many letters in common. I would have thought that as experienced a reviewer as Dr Papineau should have been capable of spotting the difference between the two words.

Yours etc
J. G. WATSON
Institute of Economics and Statistics,
Oxford.

Miss-placed humour

Sir, - Pauline Stafford is to be praised for her perceptive and sensitive analysis of females in higher education - "It all comes out in the wash for the women" (THES, April 4). As she points out, women in higher education find that their wider social roles affect the expectations that others have of them. But what does your newspaper do to role stereotypes?

An analysis of the photographs and cartoons depicting men and women in the April 4 issue is revealing. In the three women, the men are mainly shown in serious poses as, for example, author, professor, or looking at car engine, baking bread, laboratory experiment. The only photograph to break this mould is that of a male and female professor radiating

Caricatures reflect at the very least some kind of fantasy world, and it is here that the differences between the sexes are most revealing. Thus in regard to women, we find a female in a boiler suit looking at a male who wears the sign "I want to go to university", a hooker in fishnet stockings, a fearsome looking dean, and Alice in Wonderland.

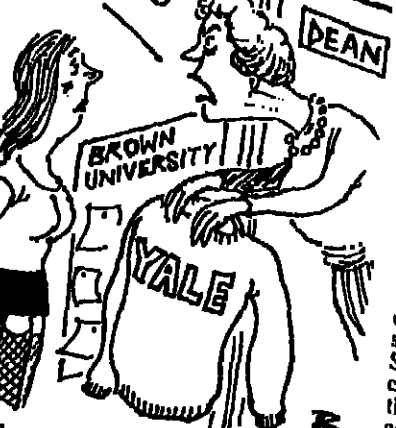
Come on, THES - you can do better than this!

Historists debunked

Sir, - I am writing to correct a factual error in Dr Papineau's review of my *Our Knowledge of the Growth of Knowledge* in your March 14 issue. Tyler, Maine, Morgan, Marx, Frazer and Spencer with all the other "closed circle" philosophers. In fact I distinguish between the former circles of philosophers and the latter as "historians". The two terms I use happen to have many letters in common. I would have thought that as experienced a reviewer as Dr Papineau should have been capable of spotting the difference between the two words.

Yours sincerely,
PETER MUNZ,
Victoria University of Wellington,
New Zealand.

If you must do it,
at least dress
sensibly.



university', a hooker in fishnet stockings, a fearsome looking dean, and Alice in Wonderland. Come on, THES - you can do better than this!

Sour nothing

Sir, - In March 1986 our new book, *A Guide to Student-centred Learning*, was published by Basil Blackwell. It contains a most embarrassing typographical error, and we are hoping you will print this, to set the record straight.

After quoting Bantock, in *The Black Papers*, we wanted to point out that felt that he made some very important points. The statement we made was that Bantock's views are worth noting, but it had its meaning reversed by the addition of an unintended "h".

Our purpose was to convey our respect for Bantock's views, and so we wish to apologize publicly for this most unfortunate error.

Sincerely,
DONNA BRANDES and PAUL GINNIS,
Gentian Close, Birmingham.

Labour plan links growth and quality

by David Jobbins

campaign to put education firmly at the top of the political agenda was launched by the Labour Party this week with higher education playing a natural role.

In the first of a series of speeches shadow education secretary Mr Giles Radice said in London that under the Conservatives the United Kingdom had been the only major European country to cut resources for higher education - part of an across-the-board failure of its education policy.

Mr Radice said the Labour Party was eager to give precedence to programmes which either increased opportunity, like its plans for higher education and continuing education, or improved quality.

"We must regard education not as a consumption item which can be safely cut but as a prudent long-term investment without which our future is likely to become increasingly bleak."

And he accused ministers of proposing a crudely vocational education for the many alongside a narrowly academic version for the few. Socialists had to advocate a wider approach containing technical and creative elements and courses in political and social education as well as the more conventional academic subjects.

All academic courses must stress the practical, the applied and the problem-solving as well as the theoretical, he said.

Future speeches will include the partnership between central and local government and higher and continuing education. Mr Radice is due to speak at a fringe meeting during the conference of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education in Brighton later this month and the party is organizing a conference on higher education issues in Birmingham in June.

Yet the proportion could be doubled without lowering standards, he argued. "Wastage takes place either because able children do not stay on at school or because of the lack of places available in universities and polytechnics, a curtailment which government-imposed cuts have exacerbated and are continuing to exacerbate."

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Libyan retreat

Only the forbidding countenance of a two-dimensional Colonel Gaddafi prevented a group of homeless students from storming the former palatial Libyan consulate in South Kensington last month to take up residence in squalid style.

The building, hastily vacated in April when diplomatic relations with Libya were broken off, has since become home to Campbell Harvey (right), a first-year student at the London School of Economics and Kevin Baxter. The students have consolidated their temporary dwelling - using the piles of Gaddafi's political treatise *The Green Book* to barricade empty doorways.

Universities release HMI reports

by Patricia Santinelli

In a significant breakthrough for public accountability, three universities have decided to make Her Majesty's Inspectorate reports on their teacher training departments available more widely.

The universities are Exeter, Leicester and Newcastle, all of which have received favourable reports on their achievements in teacher training, with only minor criticisms. More universities plan to follow suit.

Up to now only reports of public sector teacher training departments have been published as part of the inspectorate's major inquiry into teacher training. A number of these have been harshly critical.

University departments of education have been visited purely at their own invitation and completed reports have been confidential to the department in question. The inspectorate does have the right to inspect and publish reports on extramural depart-

ments. The decision by the university vice chancellors to make their reports available more freely goes back to last November's Universities Council for the Education of Teachers conference.

Universities were strongly urged then to make their reports available by both Sir David Hoon, permanent secretary at the Department of Education and Science, and Mrs Pauline Perry, chief inspector for teacher training, who pointed out that it could only be to their advantage as most reports were favourable.

Then in February this year the Committee for Vice Chancellors and Principals wrote to individual universities to say that it believed that wider circulation or publication of reports would be of benefit.

The CVCP said that this would be a good public relations exercise, as most of the nine or so final reports on completed on university departments were good. It would also show that

universities had nothing to hide. This is proved by the reports in question, for example Exeter University receives eulogies in almost every subject taught in the education department, and it is known that the inspectorate regarded its teaching as some of the best seen by HMI.

Leicester University's department of education also receives praise for almost everything it does, and the report stresses that one of the most striking features of the staff is their extensive commitment to research and higher degree teaching.

Newcastle University, which failed to receive immediate approval from the Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education, has the work of its education department described as generally of high standard and in some cases exceptional. The report goes on to say that with the present level of staff and student commitment, it is well set to continue its successful course of development.

Fitzwilliam's Moroccan connection

Fitzwilliam College Cambridge has flatly denied that any negotiations are under way with Morocco, or the government of any other country, to secure funds for the £3 million appeal launched last year in return for the guaranteed admission of selected foreign students.

However, it was learned by *The Times* this week that friends of both the college and King Hassan - are acting as go-betweens in an attempt to conclude an arrangement with the King. It also emerged that the governing body of Fitzwilliam proposed the figure of £300,000 in return for the admission of six Moroccan undergraduates over a three-year period, nearly 15 times the normal fee for overseas students.

If the negotiations are successful, Moroccan students put forward for selection will also not go through the same admissions procedure as other undergraduates.

In March, the governing body decided an appeal to Morocco, but at a later meeting, it was decided to appeal to "friends and alumni" in foreign countries and five guidelines were adopted. These were that the places should be properly advertised; there should be no restrictions based on sex, religion, race or colour; applicants should be judged solely on academic merit; the college should decide on who should be admitted and would reserve the right not to offer places; and the college was not prepared to approve a scheme with any country which did not accept these principles.

The majority of Fellows supported the scheme but Dr Gabriel Palma resigned his Fellowship. In a statement released this week he said:

"The first issue relates to the moral question, whether irrespective of the problem of admissions the college should have relations with and thereby give some legitimacy to a repressive regime that engages in systematic and widespread violation of human rights."

"The second issue is the academic one; that the students coming in under this agreement will not pass through the normal admission procedure. At no stage will they compete with any other applicant other than Moroccan students under this agreement. These are the facts as I see them," he added.

'Free speech' row students win appeals against censure

by Peter Aspin

Four students who were suspended by Manchester University for their conduct during a demonstration against the Home Office minister, Mr David Waddington, have had their penalties lifted or reduced on appeal.

The students were penalized by the senate's disciplinary committee earlier this year for their involvement in the demonstration, which received widespread publicity and sparked off a new wave of protests from politicians anxious to assert the right of free speech in universities.

The university, under pressure to act decisively in the wake of alleged assaults against Mr Waddington, suspended the students, Mr Andy Marke, Mr David Pannell, Mr Damien De

Backer and Mr Mark Fraenkel. Mr Marke and Mr Pannell were suspended until September 1987 for their roles in the intimidation of Mr Waddington. Mr Fraenkel was suspended until the end of summer term for playing a leading part in amassing people in the front of the hall, and Mr De Backer was suspended for two terms for disorderly conduct, although his penalty was itself suspended.

The students lodged an appeal within seven days, and a council appeal board has now revised the original penalties. Mr Fraenkel's appeal was upheld. Mr De Backer was fined £25 and severely reprimanded, while Mr Marke and Mr Pannell had their suspensions suspended subject to assurances of future good behaviour. The assurances have been demanded by the university in writing.

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DON'S
DIARY

WEDNESDAY

We set off bright and early for Gatwick. There are tears all round, because this is the first time we have gone away without our children, Fleur and Willie.

Barcelona is much hotter than London. Even though it is only early May, the temperature is in the high seventies (or the mid-twenties in Michael Fish-speak). We are met by Angel, who is one of the organizers of the conference we are going to in Tarragona. He is very tall, in his late forties and has a perpetually worried expression on his face. His name should be pronounced "Anhel", but we think of him as "Angel", partly because of his gentle demeanour.

He insists on buying us lunch, despite the fact that we have already had a full English breakfast at Gatwick and lunch on the plane. We make the interesting discovery that white wines.

After lunch, Angel drives us to Tarragona. We are accompanied by Professor Pelechano. He is a small man with a rather smooth and ingratiating manner about him. He lives in Tenerife, which is where the psychologist Wolfgang Kohler carried out his famous experiments on the problem-solving skills of apes during the First World War.

Professor Pelechano tells me that Kohler was something of a fraud, since he didn't actually carry out any proper experiments, and to boot, he was a secret agent. He tells my wife Christine the even more interesting news that Tarragona is renowned for luxurious lingerie, and that he hopes to buy some for his wife.

En route we stop at Angel's house in Sitges, and meet his charming wife and children. We consume enormous quantities of Spanish brandy, and then proceed in an alcoholic haze to Tarragona. In Tarragona, for some obscure reason (perhaps the after-effects of the brandy), we are unable to find any Spanish restaurants, and wind up at a Chinese restaurant.

THURSDAY

The International Conference on Scholar Failure opens with a formal meeting at the Town Hall. The Mayor welcomes us all, and then the conference organizers make speeches. I am in the unfortunate position of being very visible, but unable to understand a word of the proceedings, which are in Spanish. All I can do is to nod wisely or smile slightly at random moments.

After lunch, another rather smooth Spanish man, Julian, drives us to Barcelona. He is very charming and good company. He has spent some time in Sussex, and so his English is very good. We enjoy Paris. There is the same general air of excitement, the pavement cafes, and the grand boulevards.

We have dinner in the hotel at about nine o'clock. We are surprised that no one else is eating, but lots of people start arriving towards ten o'clock.

FRIDAY

Today is THE day when I have to earn my keep by giving an invited address to the conference. We explore Tarragona in the morning. It has a very interesting old part, and was the most important town in

Browne joins PNL governors

Miss Sheila Browne, who chaired the independent committee of inquiry into the Polytechnic of North London, has been appointed a member of the polytechnic's governors.

Miss Browne was proposed for the vacant position on the course of governors by Dr John Beishon, the director, and the chair of governors Dr

Morris Kaufman, and is one of several new members elected or appointed in recent months.

Since the publication of the Browne report PNL Governors are reported to be taking a more participatory role in the activities of the polytechnic following the disruptions caused by the Patrick Harrington affair.

Michael W. Eysenck
The author is reader in psychology at Birkbeck College, London.

Spain in Roman times, but my mind is elsewhere.

Before the talk, I am introduced to Professor Toss (whom we think of as Professor Tost). He is another small man (is this a Latin characteristic?), and he has a trim moustache. He is rather intense, and seems worried. He tells me that there will be an interpreter, because most of the audience would have difficulty in following a talk in English. I have a short chat with the interpreter, and we discuss the technical terms I will be using in my talk. His English is outstanding, which reassures me.

In true Spanish style, everything proceeds in such a leisurely way that it is three-quarters of an hour after the official starting time before I begin my talk. The audience is kept amused during the delay by pop music that is played loudly over the loudspeakers. I feel rather like a matador (or possibly a bull) just before the corrida.

Since the audience needs to hear what the interpreter is saying, he has the microphone. Hearing his loud voice giving in unintelligible Spanish, and completely drowning my own, is at first very disconcerting. However, all is well in the end.

The days end on a shocking male chauvinist note. Angel, Julian, and I all go off to a disco, leaving our spouses behind. Amazingly, none of us gets told off.

SATURDAY

This is a nice relaxing day. In the morning I am interviewed by a local pressman. Christine and I then spend some of the afternoon reading and sunbathing in the old amphitheatre. Afterwards I go to Professor Tost's talk. He proposes the theory that extraversion comes from the right hemisphere and introversion from the left (or is it vice versa?). Either way, it is certainly a novel theory.

We then go with Angel to Julian's for a drink. Angel surprisingly asks me, "You like a man, or you like a woman?" The hospitality he has provided has been so great, that I initially treat the question at face value, and respond to it as if it were a genuine inquiry. In the end, it transpires that he wants to know whether I would rather have a boy or a girl when Christine has our baby in five months' time.

The conference ends with a drinks party. Several very pretty girls come up to me, ask for my autograph, and depart giggling. There are some attractions to the academic life, after all.

As usual, Angel, Julian, and I go off to the disco. This time, we are back so late that the night-watchman in the hotel is asleep. Angel and I feel like guilty adolescents as we frantically hammer on the door to rouse him from his slumbers.

SUNDAY

Angel drives us to Barcelona. He takes us to see Gaudi's amazing cathedral, with figures perched at odd positions all over it. We have lunch at a splendid restaurant on a hilltop with wonderful views over Barcelona. Later we stroll along the Ramblas, and then stagger exhausted to bed.

MONDAY

Professor Tost drives us to the airport. He tells us that there is news of the conference and my contribution to it in the Barcelona newspaper. Nannie comes to meet us at Gatwick with the children. Willie is so large concrete pillar. After a while, details of what has happened while we were away. Our fondest memories of the trip relate to the great warmth and hospitality of our Spanish hosts. Viva España!

Michael W. Eysenck
The author is reader in psychology at Birkbeck College, London.

CERN review team picked

by Nina Hall
Science correspondent

Like many of Britain's central scientific establishments the European Council for Nuclear Research (CERN) is having to take a close look at its housekeeping.

Following a decision in February to set up a comprehensive review of CERN's activities, a group of seven scientists have been chosen to start work on the review and report back to the CERN council after a year.

CERN's self-examination has been triggered off by the decision two years ago by the Government to re-examine its contribution to CERN research. That review, chaired by Sir John Kendrew, reported last June and recommended a cut of 25 per cent in contributions.

Since each country's contributions are tied directly to the gross national product, a drop in the UK contribution would have to be reflected for all the contributing countries resulting in a total loss of revenue of 25 per cent.

According to a spokesman at

CERN REVIEW COMMITTEE
Professor A. Abragam (France), French Atomic Energy Commission.
Dr M. Boyer (Spain), President of the Banco Exterior de España.
Dr C. de Benedetti (Italy), managing director of Olivetti.
Professor B. F. Fender (UK), vice chancellor of the University of Keele.
Professor W. Paul (Federal Republic of Germany), Bonn University.
Mr Haakon Sundvold (Norway), director of Ardal of Sundvold Verk.
Professor J. Vodoz (Switzerland), president AMVSA.

CERN, the staff complement for half of the centre's costs; a 25 per cent reduction would result in halving the funds available for research.

In the light of these conclusions and the fact that a new accelerator (LEP) is due to be finished in 1989, CERN decided to ask a group of independent people to review the administrative

and financial side of CERN's work. The review group is further cuts are needed. CERN is also to be in touch with industry, a hunker. Like those considering selling the contract to industry, considerable experience in computing for example. CERN is also thinking of more cash by taking out novel engineering designs until now have always been freely.

What the final cost-cutting group will be is difficult to say. Clearly CERN will have to decide whether these cuts depend on how the research and development interface with CERN's fundamental research.



Broadcaster and author Melvyn Bragg received an honorary doctorate from Liverpool University to mark the formal opening of the university's new education and extension studies buildings. He said of which often experienced costly failures en route to success. "Without an appreciation of excellence and the willingness to provide necessary resources, we will get nothing," he said.

Message
spelt out for
FE staff

A 12-point plan for the overhaul of further education staff development, to help the sector meet the new training needs of industry has been outlined this week.

A report produced jointly by the Further Education Unit and the Manpower Services Commission gives an analysis of new staff development requirements based on a series of regional and national seminars held last year.

In its introduction the report says: "The messages are simple and to many obvious, dealing as they do with flexibility and the capacity to respond to most disturbing aspect; much of it has been said before, but the action so far has been patchy and ad hoc."

"If the further and higher education system is to be accepted as a major component of a modern vocational education and training strategy then it must be seen generally to be capable of delivering to an increasing but constantly changing clientele."

Among the 12 items on the agenda for action, the report cites the need for development of flexible attitudes and staff as one of the most important factors. Senior staff, it says, have a responsibility to coordinate and disseminate information regarding content and suggestions.

Other issues which the report highlights include the need to develop staff competence in marketing, and the need for training and retraining in new investing in change.

An appraisal of the delivery of Modernised Occupational Training, published by the Further Education Unit, Publications Despatch Department, D85, Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 1AZ, states the report.

Pressure for
places at
polys mounts

Competition for public sector higher education places is severe and may get worse before final offers are made, the Polytechnics Central Admissions System has reported.

There are four students chasing each of the 33,000 places and the unpredictable influx of mature students, whose applications are not determined by the school year cycle, could increase that pressure.

This is the first year of PCAS' admissions monitoring so no comparison with previous years can be made reliably.

Comparisons with the Universities' Central Council on Admissions' latest figures reveal that demand for polytechnic places is at least double the 82,000 university places.

Mr Tony Higgins, PCAS chief executive, said that the polytechnics are still receiving applications until the middle of May from mature students at the rate of 600 a week. A steady stream of mature students is now being referred to only one polytechnic. Next year they will be put in touch with all the polytechnics.

"Another unknown factor is how many people have applied to both Mr Higgins added. Again next year's systems should provide overall statistics.

There has been particularly intense competition for a number of courses. Nearly a quarter of all applicants have bid for places in medically allied subjects continuing to engineering and law. There is a heavy emphasis on vocational

ACARD
for training
umbrella

by Carolyn Dempster

The Advisory Council for Research (ACARD) has called for the setting up of a national advisory body to monitor and coordinate research and training to advance education on higher education needs.

In its official response to the Green Paper The Development of Higher Education in 1990s, almost a year after publication of the document, ACARD describes the absence of a co-ordinating body to long-term strategy for education. The establishment of a research and training advisory body could provide strategic advice to Government as a whole, says ACARD. They add that the body should have a majority of members drawn from industry or employers' interests, with the minority representing the educational system.

Formulation of a strategy at the level "would enable the Universities Grants Committee, National Advisory Body, Manpower Services Commission and other bodies to retain their role of allocating funds to individual institutions, but would provide a strategic framework within which these bodies could offer advice to institutions on how they might more effectively contribute to national needs," states ACARD.

The council also stresses the need for greater links between higher education institutions and industry to benefit in the long-term from strong science and technology.

To meet the pace of technological change, says ACARD, there is an urgent need to raise the skill level of the nation - not only in terms of increasing the output of people with scientific training, but also in terms of the general level of scientific and technical literacy of the working population.

"The present higher education system places too high a premium on academic specialisation," says ACARD. "It pays insufficient attention to the broader attributes needed by industry: initiative, communication and leadership skills, flexibility, scientific literacy, spanning several disciplines and the ability to perceive and tackle problems on a multi-disciplinary front."

Fundamental changes in curriculum are needed to attack cultural perceptions and raise the required broad-based technical awareness, says ACARD, pointing to the US model for modular, unit-based education as a means of achieving this end.

ACARD tackles the Government for adopting too narrow an approach when it suggests that the design content of higher education should be directly dependent on employer needs and advice.

"While ACARD supports the Government's emphasis on directly vocational courses at all levels, this should not be at the expense of fundamental research in mathematics and science states the report.

ANTI-THESIS

Million dollar
women . . .

There was some good news and some bad news this week from the United States for female academics engaged in legal warfare with their former universities.

In Washington DC, in a verdict described by Howard University's vice president as "outrageous and unprecedented," a jury awarded \$1 million to Marie L. Best for unfair dismissal from her tenured post in 1979. Ms Best also claimed sexual harassment by Howard's dean of pharmacy, for which the jury awarded her \$100,000.

The bad news came to Jan Kemp, recent recipient of a \$2.58 million award from an Atlanta jury for unfair dismissal from the University of Georgia. Ms Kemp, who claimed she had been fired for speaking out about the university's preferential treatment of athletes, had her award cut to \$680,000, by a federal judge, who added that she could accept it or opt for a new trial.

Ms Kemp has 20 days to decide, but seems to be leaning towards the latter course: the best news, as ever, is for the lawyers.

What with the Salvation Army battling against any prospect of closing Dundee College of Education, and the Church of Scotland fighting for the retention of its sister education college in Ayr, the Scottish Education Department would do well to remember that insurance cover does not extend to Acts of God.

Making waves
with the CIA

British Education Week in Kuala Lumpur may have done its bit for Anglo-Malaysian relations, but it saw a potentially damaging rift between London's Queen Mary College and the White House.

QMC's international student officer, John Belcher, returned to his room in the hotel where Nancy Reagan was also a guest (along with numerous American security men and women) to find his short-wave radio receiver missing. Since his camera and Walkman were untouched, the finger of suspicion was pointed at the CIA, especially when the hotel management claimed that the thief might have entered his 19th floor room by the window.

A swift offer of compensation was made, but there was no miraculous reappearance of the radio when Mrs Reagan moved on to Bangkok.

The executive committee of the Conference of University Administrators ordered an immediate inquiry when it found that membership at one London college had declined from 20 to three in the course of a year.

Investigations revealed that the college itself had been happily paying the members' subscriptions before a Jarratt-schooled finance officer put a stop to its benevolence.

Higher educational salaries being what they are, seventeen members understandably concluded that they themselves could not take on the staggering annual subscriptions of £5.

Regular visits
to the dentist

Some gnashing of teeth from the Australian Vice Chancellors' Committee over the requirement to pay for ten yearly visits by the British General Dental Council.

Insisting on perpetuating a system of accreditation which has existed since 1906 is insulting and a legacy of Australia's colonial past, it says.

Indeed, the AVCC's secretary, Mr Frank Hamblin, has warned that Australia might withdraw automatic accreditation. "Alternatively, Australia might have to consider introducing a process of visitations to the UK for accreditation of UK dental courses."

Business school 'is a flop'

by Olga Wojtas
Scottish Correspondent

The Scottish Business School is a failure, according to the Confederation of British Industry in evidence to the Scottish Tertiary Education Advisory Council which is currently reviewing the school's aims and organization.

The CBI says it understands that the school currently has a co-ordinating and marketing role for five of the Scottish universities' postgraduate management education departments. But it adds that its members do not consider that it is fully achieving this role. "Comments ranged from 'not aware of SBS's marketing role' to 'no awareness of an SBS corporate identity'."

Many CBI members questioned the need for a business school at all under its present structure, the CBI adds. They dealt directly with individual university departments without reference to the school. Many companies also made extensive use of specialized management education provision south of the border, it says.

Farmers' cash saves research

Farmers agreed to pick up the tab for a proportion of agricultural research and development at a meeting called jointly by the Agricultural and Food Research Council of England and the Royal Agricultural Society of England. An AFRC spokesman cautioned that unless there was an injection of cash from industry by the autumn irretrievable damage to agricultural research would occur.

The AFRC has seen its Government-funded budget for this year slashed by 10 per cent and can expect further severe cuts in the next five years. AFRC has responded by seeking funds for applied research from the industry it supports while saving its precious resources from government for fundamental studies.

The farming community has indicated that it is to pay for research then it wants a say in what projects are selected. AFRC has promised that the money would be used efficiently.

How the cash will be raised has not yet been decided. Unlike manufacturing industry, agriculture is made up of mainly small units (farms). A sector levy is the most likely method. The horticultural sector has already voted to hand over a 1/4 per cent.

Art never better says gallery

A private art gallery is to exhibit the work of art students for the first time in the belief that quality has never been higher.

The Nicholas Treadwell Gallery in Canterbury has selected the work of more than 70 students representing most of the art schools which will be shown at the Barbican Centre gallery in London at the end of July.

The gallery has initiated the Fresh Art exhibition to highlight the originality and talent of British art students at a time when cuts are being carried out.

Mr Peter Marsh, Treadwell's exhibition organizer said the gallery was trying to promote some excellent student work at a commercial level rather than offer prizes like the only similar national exhibition which is held annually at the ICA.

"Young artists have a very positive attitude to their work at the moment. They are coming out of art school with

viability is to be ensured, the CBI warns.

However, it adds that this should not be beyond the capacity of the existing Scottish institutions, given a single-minded and clear commitment.

The CBI suggests that this could be helped by making the present part-time post of dean full-time, backed by advisory committees.

The business school should be involved in the main with postgraduate and professional updating but should also help develop courses on management skills in areas such as local government, the health services and technology management.

As a lesser priority, it could develop material for some undergraduate courses to relate the academic content more closely to practical business applications.

The school should also advise and co-ordinate business research and consultancy, says the CBI, adding that it is essential for it to raise between a third and a half of its costs from research, consultancy and seminars.



British students exposed to nuclear fallout from the Chernobyl power station accident should be compensated by the Soviet government if they are found to be suffering from radioactive contamination, the National Union of Students is demanding.

Its call for compensation and special consideration in examinations came as 99 British students returned to the UK and were given the all clear by radiation experts. Among them was Tony Walker, from Liverpool Polytechnic, pictured on his return to Heathrow from Kiev.

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Crisis over who uses supercomputer

by Nina Hall
Science Correspondent

A crisis has flared up over attempts by the US Government to control super-computer use in British universities. The purchase of an American-made supercomputer is now in jeopardy because university computer staff are not prepared to sign an undertaking that Communist Bloc researchers should not be allowed access to the computer.

All equipment designated by the US Government as "strategic" may be bought only under certain conditions designed "to protect the misuse of American technology".

Supercomputer sales to American universities are subject to the same restrictions, but the situation is worse

for UK universities because the required export licences are not issued unless the agreement giving the under-takings is signed.

While Chris Winridge, UK marketing manager for Cray Research says that the export arrangements for this agreed, "One does not want Eastern European students designing bombs".

Dr Richard Field, director of the University of London Computer Centre, does not accept "the coarseness of the broad-brush restrictions". He said that "the agreement is in a form that makes it impossible to sign". The computer is the second of its kind to be installed at the university. Dr Field says that he cannot recall that similar restrictions applied to the first one.

The go-ahead for the purchase of a

second Cray was given based on the conclusion of a joint report prepared last year by the Advisory Board for the Research Councils, the Computer Board, the University Grants Committee and the research councils that putting power.

The £3 million computer is regarded as a central facility to be used by UK and foreign scientists. Dr Field said that "the special concern of academics was that the use of computers in fundamental research usually involved international collaboration".

The Department of Trade and Industry is also concerned with the territorial aspect of American interference. A spokeswoman said that while the restrictions worked for commercial companies where security was impor-

tant, the paranoia could not be allowed to interfere with university research outside US territory.

Surrey University also has a super-computer already installed by Floating Point Systems. The university refused to comment on its own position.

A crisis meeting between the DTI, Science and London University held this week is deciding what to do. A spokesman for the DTI said: "We hope that the matter will be solved by negotiation, it necessary with the US Government."

The largest and most powerful computer currently available, the Cray-2 worth \$20 million, has been ordered by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority for the Harwell Laboratory.

Fraying at the edges

Market forces are damaging the status of the independent sector, report commissioned by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals. The Advisory Board for the Research Councils had warned of brain drain but we all suspected bright people were not attracted to the sector. Sir Keith, not surprisingly, provided them. Now he must add.

The report, on the face of it, is depressing reading. Underlining the battle to attract calibre staff, it is a bottom. Highly skilled people leaving. Replacements are not found. Standards of teaching and the supply of future recruits for industry and commerce is in jeopardy.

The report draws two conclusions. 1. "The issues on promotion, prospects, standard of living, facilities and intellectual stimulation need to be addressed to ensure universities are able to attract calibre applicants to the profession." 2. "The issues on promotion, prospects, standard of living, facilities and intellectual stimulation need to be addressed to ensure universities are able to attract calibre applicants to the profession."

This is a factual report. It is a view little colour to flesh out a damning indictment but the criticism is there for all to see. The issues raised by its results, the report says, strongly suggest that current academics will increasingly be unable to act as an "advertisement" to the profession. They have no doubt that the number and calibre of recruits will be affected. The report finds that research is a significant motivation for most staff, but warns of "chronic bankruptcy" and says that declining research facilities will "impair" motivation and morale and in the capacity of departments and universities to attract high-calibre applicants.

Poor pay and lack of promotion opportunities dominate the report. "Markedly low pay levels, slow progress and an unattractive employment package" will be an issue for graduates when faced with the choice between academia and other employment. By the age of 35, median salaries for graduates working in universities are 44 per cent below those working outside and 61 per cent below salaries of high level.

The report also stresses the positive side of academic life, a side that could be restored to health if the Government could be persuaded to act.

The report argues that universities need to maintain the number and level of graduates to supply the needs of industry and commerce. They say they want on average 4 per cent more graduates each year. They like the product. Government only needs to give the go-ahead and we can produce that product. Industry clearly sees the need for more investment in the excellence of universities. The standard of excellence is in great danger.

The report has provided us with a dramatic picture of a profession poised for spiralling decline. The Government cannot afford to stand on the sidelines. A speedy injection of increased resources is essential if we are to save quality and standards.

Diana Warwick

The author is general secretary of the AUT.

Polys fight NAB for independent voice

by David Jobbins

Polytechnic directors are fighting plans for a public relations operation aimed at building up the whole spectrum of public sector higher education.

The plan comes from Mr Christopher Ball, chairman of the board of the National Advisory Body. He has asked the Committee of Directors to develop their own public relations exercise which is still under discussion.

But his assurance that the operation would be conducted by a trust constitutionally separate from the NAB, have failed to satisfy many polytechnic directors.

They are anxious about NAB's local authority dimension and fear they would lose the ability to speak independently on behalf of polytechnics. They believe that where a common public sector or higher education voice is called for, it will not be impeded by their own PR network.

Many directors recognize that the Committee of Vice-Chancellors rather than the University Grants Committee speaks for the university sector and that it has recently made a senior press and public relations appointment.

If a NAB-based organization took over the operation, the CDP's independence would be destroyed, includ-

ing its role in speaking for the Wales polytechnic and Scottish central institutions, and polytechnics would become indistinguishable from the whole range of other institutions.

The CDP has yet to reach a final decision but eventual formal rejection of Mr Ball's proposal could spell the death knell for the whole proposal, which would have little meaning without positive polytechnic involvement.

The costs could be met by corporate savings, and would not be a primary charge on the advanced further education pool, under Mr Ball's plan. But the polytechnic directors believe this means they will be effectively taxed for the very loss of independence to which they are opposed.

Officials are concerned that the effect of accepting the proposal would be to slam into reverse the expansion of the CDP secretariat, which was agreed two years ago, and would risk an independent identity for the polytechnics which they believe has taken 15 years to establish.

A confidential briefing document prepared for the CDP says: "It has taken the last 15 years to persuade the British Council, the CVCP, and comparable national institutions to recognize that the polytechnics and similar Scottish institutions should be seen as equal to but different from the universities."

Unions link against privatization

by Olga Wojtas
Scottish Correspondent

A one-day strike by Scottish further education lecturers in protest against privatization of courses has been postponed pending a meeting this week with the Scottish Vocational Education Council.

But the further education sector of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and the Scottish Further and Higher Education Association have voted overwhelmingly to withdraw their co-operation from Scotvec after the Council gave approval to two private agencies to offer National Certificate modules.

Ninety per cent of the EIS, and 81.7 per cent of the SFHEA supported non-cooperation. However, the vote for a one-day strike, originally planned for the end of last week, was much more narrow, backed by only 50.1 per cent of the EIS and 56.4 per cent of the SFHEA.

The non-cooperation will begin immediately, with members advised to resign from all Scotvec committees and to refuse to meet or discuss any matter with Scotvec officers visiting the colleges.

The unions also plan a general

campaign to win support from the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities, which supplies most of Scotvec's funds, and from Scottish TUC-affiliated unions with members employed in non-academic posts in further education.

The unions are not making any overt moves at the moment towards disrupting the examinations, but are asking members to sign letters resigning from duties as assessors, examiners and markers, which the unions' executive committees will use when they think necessary.

This is the first time the two unions, which are traditional rivals, have acted in concert, and EIS further and higher education secretary Mr Jack Dale said it demonstrated the gravity of the problem.

Scotvec has treated the unions in a condescending and dismissive way at two previous meetings, and the unions were now looking for a change of tone and attitude this week, he said.

The unions claim there is a two-year moratorium on privatization, which does not run out until September, but Scotvec denies this, and says the agreement was simply that it should concentrate on the public sector, and

offer courses to private agencies only after consultation with the unions.

However, the unions also maintain that there was no consultation, and that they were simply informed that Scotvec had taken a decision on privatization.

Scotvec has subsequently revealed that it is considering another 60 applications from private agencies.

Mr Allan Stewart, Scottish Office minister for industry and education, said he was extremely concerned by the unions' move.

No other examining body in the UK had restrictions placed on it such as the unions now sought to impose on Scotvec.

To restrict Scotvec to the public sector would serve only as an encouragement to other examining bodies to gain ground in the private sector, and this could only be to the disadvantage of Scotvec and the further education sector," he said.

"I hope on reflection that further education lecturers will recognize that the safeguards which are built into the Scotvec system of validation of centres ensure that standards will be maintained, and that the action they now propose will serve only to undermine their position."

High tech at Kingston

A centre claiming to be the largest specializing in the technology and management of computer integrated manufacturing (CIM) was launched last week.

The centre has been set up by Kingston Polytechnic as an "embryo company" aiming to forge close academic-industry links by advising manufacturing companies how to invest successfully in computer-aided technology.

Backed with start-up funds of £1.5 million from the National Advisory Body and the Science and Engineering Council, plus contract money already received from several electronic companies, the centre will offer expertise on improving manufacturing performance by designing CIM systems, providing artificial intelligence know-how and CIM engineering software.

Several services will be offered:

- The centre will act as a consultant for the Department of Trade and Industry's Advanced Manufacturing Technology Programme;
- Technical information will be supplied and training given to staff;
- The centre will undertake joint research and development projects with industrial clients and see them through to implementation.

Creditable start for new unit

by Maggie Richards

A new credit transfer unit established by the Council for National Academic Awards has been swamped by inquiries in its first few weeks of operation, with large numbers of applicants expressing interest in science and engineering degrees.

And the scheme has already successfully traversed the binary line, receiving enthusiastic support from 15 universities as well as polytechnics and colleges of higher education.

Backing from the university sector follows a nudge from Mr George Waldeen, minister for higher education, who at the launch of the project on March 21 expressed the hope that the scheme would not meet with a rude refusal from universities.

Following his comments, Dr Edwin Kerr, chief officer of the CNA, despatched a letter to all higher education institutions outlining details of the scheme and inviting participation.

The CNA has been inundated with inquiries, now running at the rate of about six to 10 a day. According to the credit transfer unit director Mr Derek Pollard, the scheme has already produced 350 firm applications.

Originally, the unit envisaged it would be handling several hundred inquiries, mainly from the London area. But prospective students have come forward from all parts of England, and the unit has received calls from Scotland.

The bulk of firm applications have come from would-be students keen to further their careers. The majority have requested places on science and engineering courses.

The CNA was also initially taken by surprise at the interest the scheme generated in the industrial sector. Before the launch several large companies, including IBM and British Telecom, expressed interest in application of accreditation arrangements to training, both in-house and college-based. More than 50 companies have now declared an interest in the project.

Dr Kerr's letter to institutions also produced an enthusiastic response. The unit aims to place the students, building a degree by credit accumulation, studying part-time and in different institutions where necessary, through a pilot project being established in the London area.

Appeal for better social class mix

The chairman of the Scottish Tertiary Education Advisory Council has warned of the crucial need to increase the number of students from lower social classes coming into higher education.

Mr Donald McCallum, speaking at a conference on "Industrial Liaison - Prospects for the Future", at Queen Margaret College in Edinburgh, said that one of the most depressing things he found when the council was reviewing the future of Scottish tertiary education was the difference in entry to higher education between different social classes.

More than 60 per cent of the children whose parents were in the professions took higher education, but this figure dropped to 5 per cent for those whose parents were unskilled manual workers.

"Quite frankly I feel there should be a great deal of concern about this. There has been talk about it for 20 years or more, but the figures remain firmly the same."

Mr McCallum said he could not believe the figures showed a difference in natural talent, but that they reflected social factors such as lack of interest and encouragement.

A great deal of evidence to the council had claimed that Scottish Education Department statistics for entrants to higher education over the next 10 years were unduly pessimistic, and that there would be increased entry from women and mature students.

"I must say that very few responses tried to quantify the effect of the factors they had adduced. And unless there is a quite drastic revolution, one must take these figures as giving a good indication of what is going to happen, with the numbers or entrants to full time higher education falling from 17,800 in 1970 to 10,700 in 10 years' time."

Mr McCallum, who is director of Ferranti's, said he estimated that if the electronics industry in Scotland were to be "really competitive" by the end of the century, it needed an average annual intake of 800 graduates from now on.

But the current output was 200, "and even with the proposals and changes being made I don't see anything like that number being made up."

Mr James Scott, secretary of the Scottish Education Department, praised the leading role which the Scottish central institutions had taken in catering for the needs of employers, and developing formal industrial liaison links.

"And let us not imagine that education-industry links are about the big battalions," he added.

"The large national and multinational may have the buying power, and the organization to exploit what the education system has to offer, but we should not forget the contribution that small businesses have to make to the maintenance of the entrepreneurial spirit which is so important to economic development."

The central institutions were singularly well placed, by virtue of their vocational orientation, to provide the qualified people industry needed, and industry must not imagine that it was only the universities who needed their help, or that because there might already be long-standing links with the CIs that they could do very well without further support.

Mr Allan Stewart, Scottish Office minister for industry and education, had recently written to a number of Scottish companies to remind them that the CIs also have a switch programme to science and engineering, like that underway in the universities, and seeking their help, whether with money, consultancy, sandwich placements and equipment.

Mr Donald Leach, principal of Queen Margaret College, which specializes in consumer service and health care courses, said it was far removed from traditional images of industry, but could also play a major part in industrial liaison with, for example, the tourism and hotel and catering industry.

It is a mistake to see the manufacturing industry as somehow superior to service industries, he stressed. What was crucial for higher education was the use of knowledge.

Union moves on animal experiments

The students union have at Oxford University circulated a detailed questionnaire to 850 students taking courses which could involve experiments on animals.

The four-page questionnaire is part of a general inquiry into animal experimentation and aims to determine what science students themselves think and want. Helena Djurkovic, deputy president of the union, said:

Last term, the union council unanimously adopted the Students Charter for Violence-Free Science, which demands the right for individual students to refuse to participate in animal experimentation without academic penalty.

The questionnaire, drawn up by the union's ecology and environment committee, asks students if animal experiments have been substituted by audio-visuals, models or charts, how valuable they consider the experiments, whether their attitude towards animal experimentation has changed in the time they have been at Oxford, and whether they would have chosen their courses if they had known it involved animal experimentation.

Students are also asked to assess whether an increase in the ratio of would have a detrimental effect on learning, and if they felt pressed into taking part in animal experiments by colleagues and tutors.

The action by the union reflects a growing concern within student bodies at campuses nationally over animal experimentation. Organizers of the port tremendous feedback from students - many of whom wish to remain anonymous because of a difficult ethical position.

A spokesperson for the National Anti-Vivisection Society said a high proportion of students were strongly resistant to animal experimentation.

OU may plug gap in provision

by Maggie Richards

Exploratory talks have been taking place to examine how the Open University might assist in solving Britain's critical shortage of mathematics and physics teachers.

Already poised to familiarize 200,000 secondary teachers with the new General Certificate of Secondary Education, the OU may now be called upon to develop new courses designed to encourage teachers to switch from other subjects to the two shortage areas.

A hint that the Government is interested came from Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment, at an open learning conference in London last week, when he referred to the possible use of open learning systems to help fill gaps in provision.

And last week the Open University announced development of an advanced teaching diploma course, backed by a £50,000 grant from the Man-

power Services Commission, aimed at persuading teachers to develop their technology.

Now it has been learned that informal talks have been taking place between OU academics and both the Education and Science and the Department of Education learning techniques to provide more teachers in mathematics and physics.

Discussions about the transfer of the physics area appear to be more advanced than in the field of mathematics.

Within the OU's science faculty the possibility of designing new physics courses for teachers is under active discussion. Dr Neil Chalmers, dean of the faculty, confirmed this week. Recently an informal science education group was established within the faculty to put forward suggestions internally to the university administration.

So far the group has concentrated on two areas of inservice training for teachers: the creation of a course for other subject areas, and the need for teachers in the science field.

The urgency with which the task is viewed has been reflected in the proposal to adapt existing OU materials from the science undergraduate programme, to enable the rapid introduction of a re-orientation course.

If proposals for OU courses in both physics and mathematics do emerge it is likely they will be one of the major learning forum, which is being set up to follow in the wake of the MSC's Open Tech project next year. The MSC has already committed £10 million to the project.

The forum, which will include representatives of the MSC and DES and local authorities, is intended to identify areas for the development of open learning.

Made in Wales

Budding Welsh entrepreneur Carleton Watts (right, centre), a former student of the West Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education who has recently established his own specialist Albrush Art studio, explains his work to Mr Lionel Walford, director of the Manpower Services Commission in Wales, and Mr Ian Skewes, chief executive of Mid Wales Development, during the first presentation dinner and exhibition of the Graduate Enterprise in Wales, held at St David's University College, Lampeter.

The Graduate Enterprise programme is designed to help students in Wales set up their own businesses, and also on show were exhibits from businesses as diverse as tree harvesting and market research.



Labour action on benefits

by David Jobbins

Labour MPs are to try to force a debate in the House of Commons on the Government's plans to restrict students' entitlement to social security benefits in the face of continued delays in releasing an independent report on the proposals.

Labour's spokesman for higher education, Mr Andrew Bennett, said this week that a significant difficulty was that the student benefit changes were proposed under existing regulations which would make it difficult to raise the issue in next week's final "But we shall be looking at ways of trying to raise it next week," he said.

"There would have been no difficulty if line with 1979 levels. It is the fact that the Government has created its own problem."

Ministers have indicated the independent report by the Social Security Advisory Committee will be published possibly within a matter of days. But the delay has prompted speculation that it may be critical of the Government's proposals. And student leaders are predicting severe problems for those planning to enter higher

education in the autumn.

But Mr Phil Woollas, president of the National Union of Students, said: "If the SSAC report is supportive of Mr Fowler's proposals, then what has he to lose from making them public? But if, as we suspect, the findings are critical of his plans, then students, parents and MPs have a right to know."

NUS says that students now preparing for a college place will not know if areas because of the restriction on housing benefits, while parents will be unable to work out if they can send their children to college.

Students throughout Britain last week staged a day of action against the proposals.

In Birmingham, students carried out a survey of members of the public and found that of 617 people interviewed, and 79.6 per cent felt that students should be guaranteed a minimum £35 a week.

In the run-up to crucial local elections 77.1 per cent of those questioned said that education would affect how they would vote in a general election and 78.8 per cent thought that the present Government was not giving enough priority to the education.

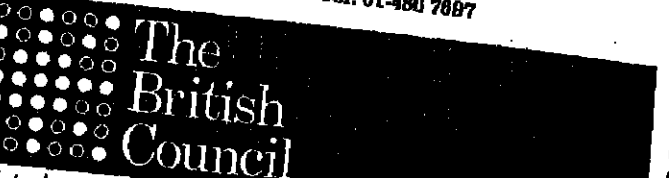
Higher Education Links UK-USA British Council and Fulbright Awards

In order to increase American/British mutual understanding, a number of grants will be made towards the travel and subsistence expenses of approved higher education collaborative projects. Preference will be shown to proposals involving institutions which have not hitherto been heavily involved in exchanges and which emphasise movements by younger academic staff. Priority for British Council awards will be given to proposals for institutional links and Fulbright grants will be for head-for-head exchanges lasting an academic year.

Closing date 28 September 1986.

Further information and application forms are available from either:
The British Council
Higher Education Division
10 Spring Gardens
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The Fulbright Commission
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Conservatives slash science research budget

Lab monkeys still looking for a home

Fifteen laboratory monkeys, "arrested" by Maryland police in 1981, are still behind bars. No longer the subject of experimentation, they are living a life of comparative luxury at a cost to the American taxpayer of \$30,000 a year, while government lawyers and animal rights groups argue their case before the courts.

At issue is the monkeys' own ership. They were seized by police during a raid on the Institute for Behavioural Research in Silver Spring, after allegations that they were being ill-treated by the Institute's chief researcher, Edward Taub. Taub, who was studying the effects of damage to the nervous system, was convicted on one count of animal cruelty — a conviction which was later overturned on a legal technicality.

The monkeys, meanwhile, were turned over to the National Institute of Health, which had funded Taub's project. They were sent for "temporary" care to the NIH facility in Poolesville, Maryland, where they have remained ever since while the legal battle rages.

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), and other like minded groups, filed a lawsuit back in 1981 to block the return of the monkeys, only to be told by a federal court that they had no legal standing. They have appealed, and the case is due to be heard this week.

The NIH does not want them, and says it does not own them. They still belong, it claims, to Taub's institute, and "should remain available for an appropriate institution to complete the study for which they were acquired."

"But it appears that the original owners do not want them back anyway. Joseph Valpore, chief executive of the Institute for Behavioural Research, said in a recent letter to the NIH that 'the trustees'



objective is to relinquish ownership of the primates without publicity". There is not much chance of that. Not in America. The monkeys have become a cause celebre, with nearly 70 influential scientific and academic organizations entering the fray on the side of the NIH. They fear that if the animal rights activists win their case, there will be an explosion of law-suits calling for the liberation of laboratory animals.

Such fears may be well-founded. PETA and their backers see their action on behalf of the monkeys as a precedent for getting animals out of laboratories legally. It could be, said one supporter, "the Armageddon of the laboratory movement".

The activists know exactly what they want to do with the monkeys if they win their freedom. They want to send them to an animal sanctuary in the hills of Texas, known as Primarily Primates. In this monkey paradise they could live out their lives in peace. But even if they fail to make it, they will have achieved one distinction: Alex Pacheco, who has led the PETA campaign, said this week "these animals are a symbol. This is the only time a whole colony of lab animals has survived. They have defied the system."

Vice chancellor Di crowns victory for women

from Geoff Maslen

MELBOURNE Macquarie University in New South Wales has appointed Australia's first female vice chancellor, Professor Di Yerbury, foundation professor of management in the Australian Graduate School of Management and at present general manager of the Australia Council, is to succeed Professor Edwin Webb as vice chancellor at Macquarie from the start of 1987.

Professor Yerbury will be the university's third vice chancellor and it is a measure of the impact equal opportunity pressures have had on Australian higher education that she has become a pioneer for women at the top of the university hierarchy.

A graduate in law from the University of London and with a postgraduate degree in management from Manchester University, Professor Yerbury obtained a doctorate at Melbourne before beginning a career in public administration and education in this country.

In 1974, she achieved another first when she was appointed first assistant secretary in industrial relations in the Federal Department of Labour and Immigration. She was the first woman to be appointed to a position of this status in the Commonwealth public service.

Professor Yerbury is a member of a number of government and non-government committees, including the Universities Council of the Tertiary Education Commission and the minister for education's portfolio committees on women and girls.

Commenting on Professor Yerbury's appointment, the vice chancellor of Sydney University, Professor John Ward, said he hoped that the thought no more remarkable than the so far as I am aware, has in recent times been aware to appointing women to such a position. The difficulty has been to find women willing to be considered for appointment. This example has now been set to be followed, "Professor Ward said.

Elsewhere in Australia, new vice chancellors have been appointed to two other higher education institutions. Professor Ray Golding, provost of the University of New South Wales, is to become vice chancellor at James Cook University of North Queensland, succeeding Professor Ken Brack who left the university at the end of 1985 to become executive director of the international development programme of Australian universities and colleges.

Professor James Thomson, a fisheries biologist and pro-vice chancellor at Queensland University, has been appointed the University College of the Northern Territory, the yet-to-be formed beginnings of what the territory hopes will eventually become Australia's 20th university. Professor Thomson has begun his two-year appointment and will lay the groundwork for the new college, expected to open in 1987. Under a contract with the Northern Territory government, the University of Queensland has undertaken to provide management advice to the college for five years and to monitor the standards of the courses offered.

Fascination of 'Hong Kongology'

In anticipation of the return of Hong Kong to Chinese rule in 1997, Chinese scholars have become fascinated by the study of what is becoming known as "Hong Kongology".

Since the foundation of the Hong Kong and Macao Economy Research Centre in Canton in 1980, the number of research establishments devoted to Hong Kong studies has mushroomed.

Canton now has six such institutes, while similar establishments flourish in Peking, Shanghai and Wuhan.

The Society for the Study of Hong Kong's Economy, founded in 1984, now has almost 300 members scattered throughout 20 provinces of China. Several universities run special courses on the economy of Hong Kong.

The capitalist economics of Hong Kong, which were the first aspect to attract the attention of the mainland Chinese scholars, is crucial in these courses which investigate the standard point of "one country, two systems".

This was the formula devised by Peking to substantiate the pledges made that after 1997 Hong Kong will be able to retain its present economic structure.

This, of course, gives the mainland Chinese an ample justification for studying the economics of capitalism in a more pragmatic manner than that used in the standard courses in theoretical Marxism.

But "Hong Kongology" is not merely an excuse for an interest in practical capitalism.

Chinese scholars, it appears, are also doing research into the legal, even archaeological aspects of Hong Kong.

Lure of industry is bad for business

from William Norris,

WASHINGTON The popularity of business studies as an undergraduate major is causing serious problems at American universities. Nationwide, 24 per cent of students are seeking a degree in business, but few of them want to take their doctorates and return to teach others.

As a result, the business schools are suffering a severe shortage of faculty members and 16 per cent of tenure positions are currently vacant.

Premium salaries are being offered to new PhDs, in an effort to persuade them to teach instead of seeking careers in industry. Deans are courting potential professors well before they have completed their degrees and are hiring academics from the fields of sociology, psychology and economics to join their business faculties. But still the shortages persist.

According to a report issued by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business, the problem is most severe in the area of management information systems and computer science, where 26 per cent of the positions for which institutions sought tenure candidates remain unfilled.

Next are accounting, with 24 per cent vacancies, and operations management, with 20 per cent. Shortages in tutors for corporate strategy, industrial relations, finance, marketing, operations research and organizational behaviour range from 11 to 18 per cent. The 448 business schools which took part in the survey reported a total of 3,145 unfilled jobs. By comparison, only 876 doctoral degrees



Wielding the axe: Economics minister Edouard Balladur

from David Dickson

PARIS The new French conservative government has announced that it intends to make substantial cuts in the budget for scientific research which had been proposed by the previous socialist administration prior to its defeat in the parliamentary elections in March.

Economics minister Edouard Balladur has decided that almost one-third of £1 billion in new expenditure commitments — including various measures aimed at reducing the problem of youth unemployment — should be taken from the research budget. The result will be a reduction of 10 per cent in the amount of research that will be carried out by all government agencies, including the National Centre for Space Studies (CNES), the Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) and, in particular, the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS).

The government has decided to cut a total of £170 million from the 1986 research expenditure of these agencies and £132 million from their planned longer-term programmes.

The overall result is that, whereas spending on research had previously been planned to grow by almost 4 per cent in real terms during 1986, it now looks as if it will contract by the same amount.

Given the major commitments that have already been made to several large technological research programmes, it is expected that many of the reductions will fall on the basic research projects financed by these agencies, including those carried out in universities.

However, the new government has insisted that in the longer term, raising the general standards of university research — which many complained had been neglected in the reforms introduced by the previous administration — will be one of its top priorities.

M Alain Devaquet, the minister for research and higher education in the Ministry of National Education, said in Paris last week that one way this will be done is to introduce measures designed to create new university posts for young research workers, a strategy

that had been adopted in the early 1970s.

"We want to provide the means for young scientists to create their own laboratories in new research disciplines," said M Devaquet, adding that the government intended to breathe life into university research.

He also added that he has no intention of breaking up the CNRS, France's main research funding agency, which employs almost 23,000 scientists, and transferring responsibility for its activities to universities, although this might happen, he said, in 10 or 15 years' time when the university research community was stronger than it is today.

The government has also announced that the general operating for universities will also be cut by £3.7 million to help meet its new commitments (which, besides support for the creation of new jobs, also included major grants to several loss-making industries).

A substantial proportion of this amount is expected to be taken from a programme set up by the previous government to create a large number

of university technology (UTTS) throughout France, which the new government has viewed as over-hasty.

The cuts in the research budget have been strongly attacked by trade unionists, young people and money into university research.

The full details of new government expenditure for 1987, due for announcement in the next two months, will make up the new wing coalition government has decided that the overall level of support for research "will be maintained, even if its content is more towards the needs of companies". And observers at point out that last week's move made by the Ministry of Education before the government had decided its overall strategy for the

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Scientists win friends

from W. B. Udalagama

COLOMBO Deans and heads of departments of the science faculties of four universities resumed work on April 21 after university chancellors undertook to press their case with the government.

The science faculty of Colombo University has been closed since before the end of February when the dean and heads of departments resigned. Their counterparts in the Universities of Peradeniya, Kelaniya and Sri Jayawardhanapura resigned a short time later.

The other faculties of the University of Colombo reopened for the second term of the academic year on April 21 and the faculty of science was expected to function from April 28.

Academics agreed a return to work when it was agreed that they constituted a special case in that they trained young minds — which they could not do efficiently if their conditions of service were unsatisfactory, an argument the chancellors are reported to have felt had much merit.

It is expected that the chancellors will take up the matter with President J. R. Jayawardene who is also the Minister for Higher Education. Mr Jayawardene had earlier ruled out any salary increase in the public sector this year.

The Science Students' Union of Peradeniya University had urged the authorities to take speedy action to settle the grievances to allow them to continue their education uninterrupted.

The union pointed out that at present there was an "acute shortage" of lecturers in the science faculties. Some had left the island for jobs abroad, affecting students badly.

The sudden closure of the faculty at Peradeniya had hindered progress in research in various fields and libraries were not functioning.

Students in Colombo University had also complained of the interruption of studies by the closure of the faculty following the resignation of the dean and heads of department.

Sniffing out the new designer nose

A rose by any other name would smell as sweet to the latest creation of Professor Sidney Simon of Duke University, North Carolina. Working in collaboration with Pedro Labarca of Santiago's Catholic University and Robert Anhalt from Johns Hopkins, Professor Simon has constructed an artificial nose.

Their research is less esoteric than it might seem. Little is known about the way in which the nose detects aromas, or why a rose does not smell like a rotten egg. By exploring the mechanics of smelling at the molecular level, the Duke device may lead to machines which can detect polluted air or spoiled food in the supermarket.

To construct their "nose", Simon and his colleagues took vesicles containing receptors — the molecules that detect odours — from ciliated olfactory hairs in the upper part of the human proboscis. These were fused with membranes not containing any in order to study individual receptors.

"How an odourant induces an electrical change in the nose is what we are looking at," Professor Simon said. "We want to find out what the receptor molecules look like, how they are built and how we can modify them. Then we can make odours to order, whether they are mint-like, putrid, or pleasant-smelling molecules."

The perfume manufacturers who have long realized that smells can influence man's more basic behaviour, have picked up the scent of the Duke team's research. They sense the possibility of creating odours which will drive men wilder than ever before. The scientists may speak of receptors and molecules, but when it comes down to sex and profit, a nose is a nose is a nose.

Unlike certain of the satellite Comcon countries, notably Poland and



Dr Colm O'hEocha: Urgent need to halt the slide

Danger as fees accelerate

from John Walsh

DUBLIN

The heads of the republic's five university colleges are planning to make a joint approach to the education minister Paddy Conroy over rapidly rising tuition fee costs.

The colleges have agreed "reluctantly" to approve the latest rise sought by the government — 10 per cent from next autumn. This will push the cost of many courses over the £16,000 barrier yet less than a third of university students are in receipt of support in the form of higher education grants.

The college heads will ask the minister if the government will reconsider its policy of pushing fees up ahead of inflation. This has had the effect of increasing the percentage of colleges' income coming from student fees to around 25 per cent.

The president of University College, Galway, Dr Colm O'hEocha said that from 1979 to 1985 the cumulative fee increase of 309 per cent had far outpaced the rate of inflation (113 per cent). This had not brought the colleges

any additional net income but represented the conscious transfer of the costs of third level education from the state to the students. He said this trend should be halted before it had a detrimental effect on the participation rate in third level education.

The president said that larger fee rises bore most heavily on middle income families who had very limited access to the benefits of the grants scheme.

Such a policy was out of line with the other countries in the European community, where university student fees were either non-existent, recouped totally by grants or significantly lower than in Ireland.

Relative to income the discrepancy was more pronounced still. "Our per capita income is two thirds of the EEC's average, yet our fee levels are at least twice theirs," he said.

The new president of University College, Dublin, Dr Patrick Masterson said he believed fee increases were causing hardship to some students and he urged that fee rises should not exceed the level of inflation.

Private tuition at a price for Moscow's student elite

The Soviet Union's new minister of higher education, Mr Gennady Yagodev, has ruled in favour of private tutoring for university applicants. His statement, made recently in the "mail-bag" programme of Moscow home service, closes a debate that has raged for several months.

According to Communist party hard-liners in the higher education system, private tutors, who charge up to £15 an hour, are "anti-socialist elements" since they give the children the elite a clear advantage in entering the Soviet higher educational system.

One such party expert in pedagogy, Mr Nikolai Mikhailov, has repeatedly urged that the current emphasis on examinations which, he says, is undemocratic, should be replaced by a continuous assessment system.

It is difficult to establish what exactly Mikhailov means by this, since the academic record book, opened for every seven-year-old in the Soviet Union which follows him or her through the whole education process, is an extremely rigorous continuous assessment.

Unlike certain of the satellite Comcon countries, notably Poland and

Lobbyists score \$1.2 billion triumph

from William Norris

WASHINGTON The higher education lobbyists, who have been besieging Capitol Hill ever since President Reagan announced his intention to slash federal funding for student aid in his latest budget, have scored a major triumph. By a vote of 60 to 38, the Senate has voted to increase spending on all federal education programmes, by \$1.2 billion, to a total of \$19 billion for 1987.

The effect of the latest vote will be to restore the cuts made in March under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget balancing act, and to permit education funding to increase with inflation. Since the move came in the Republican-dominated Senate, it is being seen as a considerable reverse for Mr Reagan and his Education Secretary, Mr William Bennett.

The House of Representatives, where the Democrats are in the majority, has yet to consider its budget resolution.

The increase in education spending will be paid for by extra taxation, but the nature of this has not been specified. Under new rules established by the deficit-reduction law, any increase in spending must be accompanied by either an increase in taxes or cuts elsewhere in the budget.

As things now stand, the only remaining casualty in the education field is the guaranteed student loan programme, for which the proposed reduction of \$1.2 billion over the next three years was left intact by the latest Senate amendment.

The vote followed a trip to Washington last week by 50 college and university presidents. "It certainly looks as though they had an impact,"

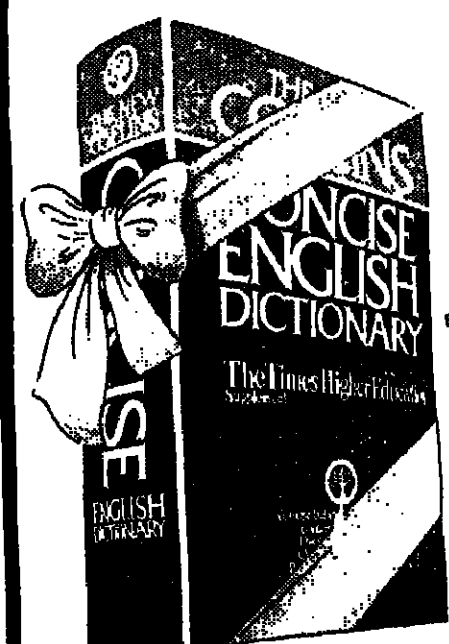
said Charles Saunders, vice president for government relations with the American Council on Education. "We are glad that higher education played such a key role in this vote. The timing was right."

"A lot of people put a lot of effort into this vote," added Richard Jerue, president of the Coalition for Education Funding. "The Presidents' coming to town helped, and most of the associations encouraged their membership to support the amendment."

Some 19 Republicans voted for the amendment, in spite of opposition from their party leadership and from the White House. One of them, Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, said during the debate that education had already absorbed its fair share of budget cuts.

The fate of the amended budget hung in the balance for days, while President Reagan grumbled from a beach in Bali that its combination of defence spending cuts and increased taxation was "totally unacceptable". With less than 24 hours to go before the Senate's deadline, Republican leader Senator Robert Dole was threatening to withdraw the whole thing and try again later in the year — a move which would have triggered automatic across-the-board cuts under the Gramm-Rudman Act.

His mind suddenly concentrated, the senate sat all day and all night on May 1, frantically cracking the books. In the end, by pure fiscal sleight of hand, the tax hikes were slightly reduced, defence spending slightly increased, and a messy compromise arrived at which the President could approve. The new education figures survived.



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Week that lived up to its Eastern promise

A party of 130 academics arrived back at Heathrow yesterday lighter by 13 tons of promotional material and just beginning to get over the shock of four successive 10-hour days answering a never-ending stream of questions from more than 30,000 Malaysian students, their parents and teachers.

They had been to British Education Week in Kuala Lumpur, where 90 institutions - universities and polytechnics, colleges of higher education and private institutes - were thrust together in a unique setting. The fair was the first attempt by the British Council to mount a big event to supplement the efforts of its education services in recruiting over-

seas students. Previous exhibitions had been organised by private operators in Hong Kong on an international basis and with few controls on the exhibitors. Although well attended, they attracted bad publicity because of the low quality of some of the institutions participating and the unethical activities of some agents. At the same time, many institutions found them ineffective recruiting vehicles.

Portsmouth Polytechnic, for example, issued 1,000 application forms at one exhibition, had only eight returned and took no students as a result.

British Education Week had to be radically different, and it was. From the exhibitors' point of view, it had to attract large numbers of well-qualified and serious students, while from the British Council's point of view it had to satisfy the Malaysian government, which invested a certain amount of its own prestige in supporting the event, as well as the customers at home.

Within reason, no expense was spared to see that it achieved these ends. As well as launching a big press advertising campaign in English, Malay and Chinese newspapers, the council took peak-time television advertising for the week to lure unsuspecting watchers of *Dynasty* and other soap operas. The Malaysian education department, meanwhile, circulated all its secondary schools encouraging them to attend, and the minister himself broke off campaigning in a crucial election to open the fair.

The impact was successful beyond the most optimistic projections of the organisers. A conservative estimate of 10,000 people attending the four days of the exhibition was made to avoid disappointment if all did not go well. The council privately expected 20,000, but exhibitors and organisers alike were overwhelmed by the eventual response, especially after three provincial exhibitions the previous week.

which drew satisfactory but relatively modest numbers.

For much of the time, it was difficult to get through the crowds in the large exhibition hall, as prospective students and their parents queued to question the academics. A seminar on law - by far the most popular subject - was attended by 450 people on Sunday afternoon, while another on student life in Britain drew nearly 300. Even those institutions without courses in the most sought-after areas, whose representatives were attending more to gain experience in overseas recruiting than in any expectation of firm applications, were busy.

And there were few who did not learn valuable lessons about the biggest (but not always easiest) market for British higher education during the week. Traditional assumptions about the relative attractiveness of different courses have to be forgotten, for example. Electrical engineering and computer science are not the big draws; the British-based professions are.

Universities offered law degrees and MBA programmes could have filled all their courses many times over, despite high fees, and well-qualified applicants for medical schools were plentiful regardless of a £40,000 price tag and a requirement by some to fly to Britain for interview. One exasperated professor said on the first day of the exhibition: "If I get one more student with physics and maths who tells me he wants to do law, I'm going to strangle him."

All around the hall inquiries were being made for law and accountancy. A registrar could be heard saying to the unrepentant inquirer: "Law? In principle, yes. But why do you want to do it?" Others were reduced to putting up notices discouraging applications for their MBA programmes.

It was an MBA, to which was being made for law and accountancy. A registrar could be heard saying to the unrepentant inquirer: "Law? In principle, yes. But why do you want to do it?" Others were reduced to putting up notices discouraging applications for their MBA programmes.

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The centre's staff insisted that prospective students were made well aware that the course did not carry the standing of a university or polytechnic MBA, but some other exhibitors from both the public and private sectors lodged protests. The college is unlikely to be invited to similar events in future, such as that being organised by the council in Hong Kong next February.

Some other private colleges were so well accepted by the public sector participants that they were already commissioned to run access courses for Malaysian students prepared to come to Britain to get the necessary qualifications for a degree course. Davies Educational Services of Hove, for instance, are one of several colleges available at Sussex University for those who obtain the necessary grades. St Aldates College at Oxford, which raised some eyebrows by including a photograph of Wadhwa College, Oxford, on the front cover of its prospectus, has similar arrangements with both Oxford and Thames.

Within the state sector, however, the exhibition provided unusually harmonious and practical examples of collaboration on both sides of the binary line. Representatives of different universities could be found fielding inquiries for each other, referring

Ageing provided a complex metaphor for 20th-century culture. If the 19th century was seen as virile, dyspeptic, anorexic (Kafka's "Hunger Artist"), impotent or sexually indistinct. The "symbolic" literally as one of the physical results of ageing, voice breathes. Beckett's characters are less wounded Fisher Kings in a post-war Waste Land than the eternal, unheroic old.

Hemingway responded to the same challenge with an almost manic heroism. His suicide, now 23 years ago, completed an obsession that first surfaced in his earliest work, full of impotent and inconveniently almost asexual shrinking of the vocabulary. In Beckett's case, the gradual reduction of literary resource has been taken to the final extremes. In he achieves something close to the minimal, unignorable, that comes before death or extreme. In contrast, in Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* and *Across the River and Into the Trees*, age comes with an absurd physical and sexual raging against the dying of the light.

What has been remarkable about Beckett is the extent to which he has been able to incorporate ageing into his work, not merely as subject, but as an intrinsic process. Of all the minority demands on modern culture - from women, children, gays, ethnic and social groups - that of the old has been, because it is the least politically cost-effective, the least audible. Demography and medicine - and Samuel Beckett - may now be taking their revenge.

Viadimir and Estragon have been played by actors from 19 upwards but in Beckett's case they are emphatically if not explicitly older men. Beckett is claimed to welcome the onset of age with its

reports from Kuala Lumpur on the resounding success of British Education Week



Left: Law student Marina Ismail, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia, studying Middlesex Polytechnic. Above: material of the British Council's promotional material

prospective students to other institutions and even distributing rival course literature on occasion.

Malaysian former students were to be found on many of the stands, helping out hard-pressed representatives of their old institutions - so many, in fact, that the organisers ran out of those who did not have them already with an eye to next time.

Before the week began, there was no guarantee that there would be such a resounding success that it will be repeated not only in Malaysia, but in other countries likely to be receptive to such an approach.

Although the strong element of salesmanship would not go down well everywhere, in Kuala Lumpur just the right note seemed to be struck. The students were impressed by the professionalism of the stands and were prepared to spend hours consulting the levels. They came from as far away as Singapore and at least one provincial teacher spent two days at the exhibition in order to advise her A level classes.

Most appeared to leave well satisfied and well laden with prospectuses. Only the occasional exception was obvious, such as the student who thought he had been accepted at Manchester Polytechnic, where an additional offer demanded merely "pol grades", only to be told later that course was full.

There were reported cases, too, of universities making offers to students who had not applied to them and who were still holding UCAS offers elsewhere. But in general, despite the obvious scope for sharp practice, there was little sign of it. Many institutions had decided in any case not to make firm offers at the exhibition, but through it was to stick to its Queen Mary College, London, was sorely tempted, for example, by the 14-year-old with five A grades at A level.

Of course, only a small minority of visitors were anything like as well qualified and many had little hope of university place and little idea of suitable courses. To the latter, "What subject are you looking for?" a fairly common response was "What have you got?" What the academics got from the week, apart from a headache, was valuable experience. A lot of goodwill and potentially large numbers of Malaysian recruits to courses ranging from A levels to PhDs.

simultaneously reduced desires and constraints, its lapsing memory and reduced vocabulary. His characters, long before he can have suffered any such shrinkage himself, have been continuously less present, but also less restrained.

Less positively and more polemically is Beckett's sense that we have grown old as a culture, that there is an increasing gap between our bodies - immobile, paralysed - and our minds, churning away on air. At the same time, language is progressively reduced and homogenized and our capacity to absorb it in new form so weakened that we are put in the position of Hamm and Clov, the dishonoured parents, dehumanized, instrumentalized - hammer and nail - figures of *Endgame*, whining and gumming "pap".

Hemingway's reduction of language consisted first of all simply of a taboo and anathema on certain overworked phrases and words, "honour", "glory", "in vain", and a consequent fixation on material, numerable things. But Hemingway, too, achieved a very radical displacement of the body and the speaking voice. In the story "A Clean, Well-Lighted Place", the other "older", no other ex designations - become indistinguishable and eventually their consciousnesses overlap as they contemplate the attempted suicide of an old customer. There follows the familiar - and very Beckett-like - prayer: "Our nads who art in nads... Hail nothing full of nothing."

For both writers with their very different religious backgrounds the final horror and the most radical possible artistic act is self-extinction. Where Beckett was able to enact it verbally through his work, Hemingway was not and was eventually driven to a violent suicide. Between the two anniversaries, the 80th birthday of the one and the quarter-century of the other's death, it may be as well to ponder their common purpose and their dangerous and doubtful legacy.

THE TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION SUPPLEMENT 9.5.86

Employers prefer Oxford graduates -- but also Hull's and North Staffs

Surprise winners in poll's top 10

- UNIVERSITIES**
- 1 Oxford
 - 2 Cambridge
 - 3 London
 - 4 Bristol
 - 5 Manchester
 - 6 Durham
 - 7 Exeter
 - 8 Birmingham
 - 9 Hull

- POLYTECHNICS**
- 1 Kingston
 - 2 Bristol
 - 3 Coventry
 - 4 City of London North Staffordshire
 - 5 Leicester
 - 6 Hatfield
 - 7 Glasgow
 - 8 Manchester
 - 9 Newcastle
 - 10 Oxford

- ARTS**
- 1 Oxford
 - 2 Cambridge
 - 3 Durham
 - 4 Edinburgh
 - 5 London
 - 6 Manchester
 - 7 Glasgow
 - 8 Bristol
 - 9 St Andrews
 - 10 Leeds

- SCIENCE**
- 1 Hatfield
 - 2 Kingston
 - 3 Brighton Napier
 - 4 Leeds UMIST
 - 5 Birmingham
 - 6 Manchester
 - 7 Portsmouth
 - 8 Newcastle
 - 9 South Bank
 - 10 Bristol

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MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Universities

- 1 Imperial College (1)
- 2 Loughborough (6)
- 3 Brunel
- 4 Birmingham (4=)
- 5 Cambridge (3)
- 6 Leeds (4=)
- 7 Manchester (17=)
- 8 Strathclyde (14=)
- 9 Southampton
- 10 Balliol

- ECONOMICS**
- 1 Cambridge (1)
 - 2 Oxford (3)
 - 3 Strathclyde
 - 4 Bristol (4)
 - 5 LSE (6)
 - 6 Manchester (7)
 - 7 Newcastle
 - 8 Nottingham (13=)
 - 9 Bath
 - 10 Edinburgh

- GEOLOGY**
- 1 Durham (4)
 - 2 Imperial
 - 3 Birmingham
 - 4 Cambridge (2)
 - 5 Newcastle
 - 6 Swansea
 - 7 Sheffield
 - 8 Manchester
 - 9 Oxford (1)
 - 10 Aberdeen

- LAW**
- 1 Oxford (3)
 - 2 Cambridge (2)
 - 3 Durham (14)
 - 4 Bristol
 - 5 Southampton (15=)
 - 6 Belfast
 - 7 Exeter (11=)
 - 8 Hull
 - 9 Leeds

- MATERIALS SCIENCE**
- 1 Sheffield (3=)
 - 2 Imperial College (2)
 - 3 Brunel
 - 4 Birmingham (3=)
 - 5 Leeds
 - 6 Loughborough
 - 7 Bradford
 - 8 Oxford (5)
 - 9 Manchester (8)
 - 10 Strathclyde

- CIVIL ENGINEERING**
- 1 Imperial College (3)
 - 2 Loughborough (12=)
 - 3 Leeds (12=)
 - 4 Cambridge (1)
 - 5 Sheffield (23=)
 - 6 Southampton (4)
 - 7 City (8=)
 - 8 Surrey (23=)
 - 9 Belfast (17=)
 - 10 Nottingham

- BUSINESS STUDIES**
- 1 Aston (11=)
 - 2 Warwick (2)
 - 3 Strathclyde (11=)
 - 4 Loughborough (8=)
 - 5 Bradford (4)
 - 6 Manchester (8=)
 - 7 Glasgow
 - 8 Bath (1)
 - 9 London (13)
 - 10 Nottingham

- COMPUTER STUDIES**
- 1 Manchester
 - 2 UMIST
 - 3 Brunel
 - 4 Strathclyde
 - 5 Cambridge
 - 6 Bristol
 - 7 Birmingham
 - 8 Loughborough
 - 9 Oxford
 - 10 Bradford

Employers and academics disagree about ...

- GEOLOGY**
- 1 Durham (4)
 - 2 Imperial
 - 3 Birmingham
 - 4 Cambridge (2)
 - 5 Newcastle
 - 6 Swansea
 - 7 Sheffield
 - 8 Manchester
 - 9 Oxford (1)
 - 10 Aberdeen

- LAW**
- 1 Oxford (3)
 - 2 Cambridge (2)
 - 3 Durham (14)
 - 4 Bristol
 - 5 Southampton (15=)
 - 6 Belfast
 - 7 Exeter (11=)
 - 8 Hull
 - 9 Leeds

- MATERIALS SCIENCE**
- 1 Sheffield (3=)
 - 2 Imperial College (2)
 - 3 Brunel
 - 4 Birmingham (3=)
 - 5 Leeds
 - 6 Loughborough
 - 7 Bradford
 - 8 Oxford (5)
 - 9 Manchester (8)
 - 10 Strathclyde

- CIVIL ENGINEERING**
- 1 Imperial College (3)
 - 2 Loughborough (12=)
 - 3 Leeds (12=)
 - 4 Cambridge (1)
 - 5 Sheffield (23=)
 - 6 Southampton (4)
 - 7 City (8=)
 - 8 Surrey (23=)
 - 9 Belfast (17=)
 - 10 Nottingham

- BUSINESS STUDIES**
- 1 Aston (11=)
 - 2 Warwick (2)
 - 3 Strathclyde (11=)
 - 4 Loughborough (8=)
 - 5 Bradford (4)
 - 6 Manchester (8=)
 - 7 Glasgow
 - 8 Bath (1)
 - 9 London (13)
 - 10 Nottingham

- COMPUTER STUDIES**
- 1 Manchester
 - 2 UMIST
 - 3 Brunel
 - 4 Strathclyde
 - 5 Cambridge
 - 6 Bristol
 - 7 Birmingham
 - 8 Loughborough
 - 9 Oxford
 - 10 Bradford

- CIVIL ENGINEERING**
- 1 Imperial College (3)
 - 2 Loughborough (12=)
 - 3 Leeds (12=)
 - 4 Cambridge (1)
 - 5 Sheffield (23=)
 - 6 Southampton (4)
 - 7 City (8=)
 - 8 Surrey (23=)
 - 9 Belfast (17=)
 - 10 Nottingham

- BUSINESS STUDIES**
- 1 Aston (11=)
 - 2 Warwick (2)
 - 3 Strathclyde (11=)
 - 4 Loughborough (8=)
 - 5 Bradford (4)
 - 6 Manchester (8=)
 - 7 Glasgow
 - 8 Bath (1)
 - 9 London (13)
 - 10 Nottingham

They half-agree about ...

- MATHEMATICS**
- Universities
- 1 Oxford (2)
 - 2 Cambridge (1)
 - 3 Bristol (6)
 - 4 Manchester (8=)
 - 5 Glasgow
 - 6 Warwick (15=)
 - 7 Bath (15=)
 - 8 Nottingham

- PHYSICS**
- 1 Imperial College (3)
 - 2 Cambridge (1)
 - 3 Oxford (2)
 - 4 Manchester (5)
 - 5 Bristol (6)
 - 6 Birmingham (6)
 - 7 Bristol
 - 8 Leeds
 - 9 Southampton
 - 10 Durham (10)

- PHYSICS**
- 1 Imperial College (3)
 - 2 Cambridge (1)
 - 3 Oxford (2)
 - 4 Manchester (5)
 - 5 Bristol (6)
 - 6 Birmingham (6)
 - 7 Bristol
 - 8 Leeds
 - 9 Southampton
 - 10 Durham (10)

- PHYSICS**
- 1 Imperial College (3)
 - 2 Cambridge (1)
 - 3 Oxford (2)
 - 4 Manchester (5)
 - 5 Bristol (6)
 - 6 Birmingham (6)
 - 7 Bristol
 - 8 Leeds
 - 9 Southampton
 - 10 Durham (10)

- PHYSICS**
- 1 Imperial College (3)
 - 2 Cambridge (1)
 - 3 Oxford (2)
 - 4 Manchester (5)
 - 5 Bristol (6)
 - 6 Birmingham (6)
 - 7 Bristol
 - 8 Leeds
 - 9 Southampton
 - 10 Durham (10)

- PHYSICS**
- 1 Imperial College (3)
 - 2 Cambridge (1)
 - 3 Oxford (2)
 - 4 Manchester (5)
 - 5 Bristol (6)
 - 6 Birmingham (6)
 - 7 Bristol
 - 8 Leeds
 - 9 Southampton
 - 10 Durham (10)

- PHYSICS**
- 1 Imperial College (3)
 - 2 Cambridge (1)
 - 3 Oxford (2)
 - 4 Manchester (5)
 - 5 Bristol (6)
 - 6 Birmingham (6)
 - 7 Bristol
 - 8 Leeds
 - 9 Southampton
 - 10 Durham (10)

- PHYSICS**
- 1 Imperial College (3)
 - 2 Cambridge (1)
 - 3 Oxford (2)
 - 4 Manchester (5)
 - 5 Bristol (6)
 - 6 Birmingham (6)
 - 7 Bristol
 - 8 Leeds
 - 9 Southampton
 - 10 Durham (10)

Eleven of the subjects in which *The Sunday Times* asked graduate employers to rank their favourite institutions have also been covered by surveys of "best departments" carried out by *The THES*.

The constituencies of course are different; the present poll was of graduate employers while *The THES* sent its questionnaires to heads of department. Nevertheless a comparison between these results and the ranking of departments for teaching quality in *The THES* throw up

some interesting similarities and contrasts. In two cases - mechanical engineering and economics - the highest ranked institution is the same in both. In four more - mathematics, physics, biological sciences, and chemistry - there is substantial agreement.

But in the remaining five - materials science, law, geology, civil engineering and business studies - there is often a wide divergence between the external views of employers and the internal views of heads of departments.

However, in nearly every subject both groups agree about which are the best polytechnics - which usually means Hatfield or Kingston.

Figures in brackets indicate the position in *The THES*'s own "peer review" rankings. * indicates that this polytechnic was the most highly regarded by heads of department, although it did not receive more than five points and so qualify for a ranking.

- BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES**
- 1 Oxford (2)
 - 2 Birmingham (9=)
 - 3 Cambridge (1)
 - 4 Liverpool (17)
 - 5 Bradford
 - 6 Manchester
 - 7 Exeter
 - 8 Durham
 - 9 Leeds
 - 10 Southampton

- CHEMISTRY**
- 1 Oxford (2)
 - 2 Cambridge (1)
 - 3 Imperial College (3)
 - 4 Manchester (13=)
 - 5 UMIST (8=)
 - 6 Liverpool
 - 7 Bristol (4=)
 - 8 Leeds
 - 9 Birmingham
 - 10 Edinburgh (8)

- CHEMISTRY**
- 1 Oxford (2)
 - 2 Cambridge (1)
 - 3 Imperial College (3)
 - 4 Manchester (13=)
 - 5 UMIST (8=)
 - 6 Liverpool
 - 7 Bristol (4=)
 - 8 Leeds
 - 9 Birmingham
 - 10 Edinburgh (8)

- CHEMISTRY**
- 1 Oxford (2)
 - 2 Cambridge (1)
 - 3 Imperial College (3)
 - 4 Manchester (13=)
 - 5 UMIST (8=)
 - 6 Liverpool
 - 7 Bristol (4=)
 - 8 Leeds
 - 9 Birmingham
 - 10 Edinburgh (8)

- CHEMISTRY**
- 1 Oxford (2)
 - 2 Cambridge (1)
 - 3 Imperial College (3)
 - 4 Manchester (13=)
 - 5 UMIST (8=)
 - 6 Liverpool
 - 7 Bristol (4=)
 - 8 Leeds
 - 9 Birmingham
 - 10 Edinburgh (8)

- CHEMISTRY**
- 1 Oxford (2)
 - 2 Cambridge (1)
 - 3 Imperial College (3)
 - 4 Manchester (13=)
 - 5 UMIST (8=)
 - 6 Liverpool
 - 7 Bristol (4=)
 - 8 Leeds
 - 9 Birmingham
 - 10 Edinburgh (8)

Beckett comes of age



Samuel Beckett has seemed old since the 1950s. Now he has actually reached 80, Brian Morton looks at his interest in the ageing process.

Realism, as Saul Bellow recognised, is the permanent revolution of modern literature. Containing within every "purification" of literary language or always some recoverable imitation of the society and being.

With Samuel Beckett, "realism" seems an inappropriate lack. Beckett is still the most unassimilable of modern writers, largely because his writings, fictional and dramatic, so conspicuously fail to yield up any tokens either of personal expression or of a Beckett, though, and an appropriate perspective for his 80th year is that he has more or less single-handedly pioneered the literary presentation not of a existence, but of a whole condition of

In his own person, Beckett has seemed old since he first emerged as a significant presence in 1950 with his novel *Molloy*. Before Beckett, Polonius has tended to be the sole model for aged characters. "geriatric comedy" *House Mother Normal* (1971) and Iris Murdoch's *Brave New World* (1969) - has betrayed every sign of Beckett's influence.

Only Beckett has made it the central focus of attention. In the wider context of literary modernism, his work sits alongside such creations as obviously, it bears on Hemingway's and, later, attempts to ward off the passing of the years. Hemingway's obsessive conversion of lovers into "daughters" and of himself into "papa", and his later mirrored in Mailer's career) form an interesting parallel to Beckett's concerns.

Ageing provided a complex metaphor for 20th-century culture. If the 19th century was seen as virile, dyspeptic, anorexic (Kafka's "Hunger Artist"), impotent or sexually indistinct. The "symbolic" literally as one of the physical results of ageing, voice breathes. Beckett's characters are less wounded Fisher Kings in a post-war Waste Land than the eternal, unheroic old.

Hemingway responded to the same challenge with an almost manic heroism. His suicide, now 23 years ago, completed an obsession that first surfaced in his earliest work, full of impotent and inconveniently almost asexual shrinking of the vocabulary. In Beckett's case, the gradual reduction of literary resource has been taken to the final extremes. In he achieves something close to the minimal, unignorable, that comes before death or extreme. In contrast, in Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* and *Across the River and Into the Trees*, age comes with an absurd physical and sexual raging against the dying of the light.

What has been remarkable about Beckett is the extent to which he has been able to incorporate ageing into his work, not merely as subject, but as an intrinsic process. Of all the minority demands on modern culture - from women, children, gays, ethnic and social groups - that of the old has been, because it is the least politically cost-effective, the least audible. Demography and medicine - and Samuel Beckett - may now be taking their revenge.

Viadimir and Estragon have been played by actors from 19 upwards but in Beckett's case they are emphatically if not explicitly older men. Beckett is claimed to welcome the onset of age with its

Employers prefer Oxford graduates -- but also Hull's and North Staffs

Surprise winners in poll's top 10

- UNIVERSITIES**
- 1 Oxford
 - 2 Cambridge
 - 3 London
 - 4 Bristol
 - 5 Manchester
 - 6 Durham
 - 7 Exeter
 - 8 Birmingham
 - 9 Hull

Employer and academics agree about ...

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Universities

- 1 Imperial College (1)
- 2 Loughborough (6)
- 3 Brunel
- 4 Birmingham (4=)
- 5 Cambridge (3)
- 6 Leeds (4=)
- 7 Manchester (17=)
- 8 Strathclyde (14=)
- 9 Southampton
- 10 Balliol

- ECONOMICS**
- 1 Cambridge (1)
 - 2 Oxford (3)
 - 3 Strathclyde
 - 4 Bristol (4)
 - 5 LSE (6)
 - 6 Manchester (7)
 - 7 Newcastle
 - 8 Nottingham (13=)
 - 9 Bath
 - 10 Edinburgh

- GEOLOGY**
- 1 Durham (4)
 - 2 Imperial
 - 3 Birmingham
 - 4 Cambridge (2)
 - 5 Newcastle
 - 6 Swansea
 - 7 Sheffield
 - 8 Manchester
 - 9 Oxford (1)
 - 10 Aberdeen

- LAW**
- 1 Oxford (3)
 - 2 Cambridge (2)
 - 3 Durham (14)
 - 4 Bristol
 - 5 Southampton (15=)
 - 6 Belfast
 - 7 Exeter (11=)
 - 8 Hull
 - 9 Leeds

- MATERIALS SCIENCE**
- 1 Sheffield (3=)
 - 2 Imperial College (2)
 - 3 Brunel
 - 4 Birmingham (3=)
 - 5 Leeds
 - 6 Loughborough
 - 7 Bradford
 - 8 Oxford (5)
 - 9 Manchester (8)
 - 10 Strathclyde

- CIVIL ENGINEERING**
- 1 Imperial College (3)
 - 2 Loughborough (12=)
 - 3 Leeds (12=)
 - 4 Cambridge (1)
 - 5 Sheffield (23=)
 - 6 Southampton (4)
 - 7 City (8=)
 - 8 Surrey (23=)
 - 9 Belfast (17=)
 - 10 Nottingham

- BUSINESS STUDIES**
- 1 Aston (11=)
 - 2 Warwick (2)
 - 3 Strathclyde (11=)
 - 4 Loughborough (8=)
 - 5 Bradford (4)
 - 6 Manchester (8=)
 - 7 Glasgow
 - 8 Bath (1)
 - 9 London (13)
 - 10 Nottingham

- COMPUTER STUDIES**
- 1 Manchester
 - 2 UMIST
 - 3 Brunel
 - 4 Strathclyde
 - 5 Cambridge
 - 6 Bristol
 - 7 Birmingham
 - 8 Loughborough
 - 9 Oxford
 - 10 Bradford

Employers and academics disagree about ...

Spelled out in official handbooks

by A. H. T. Levi

When they boast about the size of a child's vocabulary these days, do they count the number of acronyms the child knows? Do language teachers set them in translation exercises? What is the German for NASA? When the French use OTAN for NATO is it because they find it easier to pronounce that way? The British use VAT as an acronym for Value Added Tax. The French call it TVA, and haven't conferred acronymic status on it. Is it because they don't like it?

I spent a large part of 1982 in Washington, and that is when the acronym really tore the English language apart. By 1983 Cathy Cummins had officialised the use of YAP in Y.A.P. The Official Young Aspiring Professional's Fast-Track Handbook. That "official" intrigued me, and so did "YAP". "Official" had cropped up before. Arthur Bloch had produced Murphy's Law in 1977, and that book seemed to me to have generated other book titles, notably Paul Dickson's *The Official Rules of 1978* and, Two (1980) and Murphy's Law Book Three (1982). Somewhere along the line "official" had appeared in 1980 in *The Official Preppy Handbook* (ed. Lisa Birnbach) and its British

derivative of 1982 *The Official Sloane Ranger Handbook* (Ann Barr and Peter York). "Yap", however, was something new, or at least new to me. It had to be said, associated with the noise young puppies are expected to make, but also with how the Japanese were referred to after Pearl Harbor. The linguistically interesting development came in somebody's subconscious. "JAP" might generate "YAP", and "yap" is what puppies do. Who first noticed that "YAP" rhymed with "pup", but did not ruin the association with "Jap/Yap"?

Two earlier books had exploited the "AP" form, both Jewish and perhaps remembering Dan Greenberg's *How to Be a Jewish Mother* (1964). How cynically or affectively self-deprecating was the New York Jewish community's Toback seemed to be asking for an acronym in *The Jewish American Princess Handbook* (1982), implying, but not creating the "AP" World War overtones of the half-invited acronymic initials. Anna Sequola's 1982 title *The Official J.A.P. Handbook* duly coined the acronym and exploited the overtones. Rage turned into riot when the West Coast hit back with the San Fernando Valley books, three in 1982 (Mimi Pond's *The Valley Girl's Guide to Life*, Mary Corey and Victoria Westmark's *How to Be a Valley Girl* and Jodie Ann

Passerello's *The Totally Awesome Val Guide* as told to Sue Black), but "Val" is an abbreviation of a word, not of a word, and so counts in the war of cultures, not of words.

I was in Washington again in 1984, calling in on New York briefly so that my 10-year-old could take in her third *Cats* (she thought it better than London or Washington). The bookshops must have loved me, not least for *Miss Piggy's Guide to Life* (as told to Henry Beard, 1981), buying all the books I could find with "official" in the title, or even, if it came to it, "not the official" (1982: Jim Fisk and Robert Baron. *The Official MBA Handbook or How to Succeed in Business Without a Harvard MBA*; 1983: D. Robert White. *The Official Lawyer's Handbook*; 1984: Kevin P. Ward. *Not The Official Lawyer's Handbook*), but it was the acronyms which fascinated me.

When I was a student, I used to be given bits of German text printed early in the 16th century and asked to place them, from the spelling, to within 10 years and 20 miles of their point of origin. I wasn't very good at it, but I learned enough to know that the same rules of morphology, phonology and semantics were still at work in 1984. "JAP" was cynical and came first, "YAP" was snide. The morphology, phonology and semantics all conformed to the old laws governing the development of language,

although the pace had quickened in the 19th century, as tragic reversals of fortune often enough in the same drama. It all outpaced the British, the death of a nation being "Yapple".

In 1984 *The Observer's* columnist, Silverlight, could not understand "stomach" didn't contain an "m". He could not understand the choice. Put in an "m" and you have the association with "JAP" and the words to go with the initials. The reading of "YUPPIE" became a constant but affectionate diminutive of "young professional". Do they bite if you try to use it? Mr Silverlight consulted *The Observer* in Washington, who plumped for "YUPPIE" rather than "YUPPIE".

Think he can have known that. What new word has been established by the new word? Medical students have known what the Sydney newspaper has printed, but what they didn't know is that in the northern summer of 1985, "YUPPIE" means not "subscriber truck" but "transmitted diseases".

The author is Buchanan professor of Fine Arts at the University of St Andrews.

Off the shelf disaster

The crisis in college libraries
by Peter H. Mann and Susan Boorman

University libraries are faced with bigger problems than most other university sectors. Looking at the UGC's own figures in *University Statistics* volume three, finance, it is clear the libraries are getting a smaller slice of the cake at the same time as the costs of books and periodicals are increasing well above the ordinary level of inflation. The most recently published UGC statistics relate to 1983/84 and if we compare them with the position five years previously in 1978/79 and index that year as 100 we find:

Price Indexes (1979=100)	1984
CLAIM academic book price index	167.7
Blackwell's periodicals index (UK)	207.2
Blackwell's periodicals index (N America)	215.8
Blackwell's periodicals index (other countries)	149.4
Expenditure (1978-79=100)	1983-84
Universities total recurrent expenditure	182.6
Libraries - total expenditure	167.0
Libraries - books	138.2
Libraries - periodicals	179.9
Libraries - binding	144.8

During this period the proportion of the universities' recurrent expenditure assigned to libraries fell from 4.4 per cent to 3.8 per cent at a time when book prices increased more than book

funds and periodicals prices increased more than periodicals funds.

A survey carried out from CLAIM at the end of 1983 asked university libraries to say how they had fared over the period 1979/80 to 1984/85, a year later than the statistics above, but near enough to relate the one to the other. Replies were received from 52 of 62 SCONUL and three non-SCONUL libraries, giving an 80 per cent response rate. Many individual replies contained details which were very worrying but cannot be used since individual replies were confidential.

Nevertheless the overall figures gave cause for disquiet. Three quarters of all libraries replying said that over the five years covered they had had to reduce the number of serial subscriptions and three quarters had also had to reduce the number of monographs purchased. Just over a half had reduced the number of more expensive items bought and well over half had reduced the number of items they had had bound. In fact two-thirds of respondents said they had, because of financial pressures, had a higher proportion of items bound done in "economy" binding.

Four out of five libraries had had reductions in both academic-related and clerical-related posts and it is very apparent that new appointments at junior level are becoming quite rare and that senior posts which fall vacant may be lost by reorganization.

Just over half the libraries have felt constrained to reduce their opening hours and two out of five have tried to reduce costs by reducing facilities for, or trying to discourage the use of,

inter-library loans. Happily there has not been much reduction in affording inter-library loans to other libraries or in the facilities for on-line retrieval.

The picture is not wholly one of gloom, since just over half the libraries did receive additional library money for new academic developments and four out of five received money for library automation equipment. However, only a third received money for staff to work on the automated equipment and in the end half the respondents felt they had not got the correct level of funding adequate for the best use of the equipment.

Libraries had obviously looked hard for money and a half had obtained money for earmarked projects from external sources and a quarter for ly. half the libraries had tried to obtain MSC funds and well over half of these had been successful.

It is not easy to sum up all the replies received but it is apparent that the universities are squeezing the libraries very hard and that book and periodical funds are being seriously endangered. There are indications that some funds are available still for automation, though it could be that in the long run there will be no one to operate the equipment or any books or periodicals to be processed. The bookless library might be brought about in a way that the information technologists had not envisaged!

The authors are director and research assistant respectively at the centre for library and information management, Loughborough University.

It's a double-edged victory on pension equality for women

Euro court says Britain is guilty in wrangle over sex bias at work

Daily Express, February 27

Why at 60, women are not so retiring

The decision of the European court in Luxembourg (the ECJ court, not the court of human rights in Strasbourg) in Marshall v Southampton Health Authority is causing alarm and de-spondency among employers who have differential retirement ages for males and females, including universities and polytechnics in respect of non-academic staff.

The court has decided that the European equal opportunities directive of 1976 can be relied on by an individual employee in an action against his employer in the court of any member state, as long as he or she is an employee of the state and not of a private employer. It held that NHS employees are state employees. Miss Marshall worked as a dietitian for the Southampton Health Authority until she was compulsorily retired from that post at the age of 62. She asked to continue until the age of 65, the retirement age for men, but was refused only on the ground of her sex. The English courts could not give her a remedy, because the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 specifically excludes provisions relating to death or retirement, so she went to Luxembourg, supported by the Equal Opportunities Commission. The ECJ directive overrode the UK Act and had to be applied to Miss Marshall's case.

The 1976 directive only covers the retirement age itself. It does not give the right to a pension either from the employer or the state at any particular age. The Marshall decision means five must be allowed to continue to work and receive wages on equal terms with the opposite sex, but it does not give pension rights. For this

reason, it is thought that few men will claim the right to leave at 60 since they will have no pension to bridge the gap until 65.

Pension experts are troubled over the loss by the prospect of women qualifying for a pension at 60 but deciding to stay on and possibly increase their pension rights without having to pay extra contributions. The Government has now promised to add provisions to the Sex Discrimination Bill, which is already before Parliament because of previous decisions of the European court against the UK, hoping to clear up those pension issues.

The major interest for the institutions of higher education is whether their employees are covered by the directive. Although it is unlikely that English courts would classify them as such, there is no guarantee that the European court, composed mainly of judges from countries where all teachers are civil servants, would agree, especially in respect of institutions associated with local government authorities.

A test case would have to be brought to an industrial tribunal within three months of the dismissal of an employee. Until the new legislation is unveiled, there is a possibility that a female employee forced to retire against her will at 60 will raise the issue of whether employment is a university or polytechnic is employment by a "state authority", a question which would in practice be likely to be referred by the UK courts to Luxembourg for a ruling.

Diana Kloss

The author is senior lecturer in law at the University of Manchester.



Hal Moggridge looks at use of space in the third article on university architecture.

Civic universities lie near the hearts of the great conurbations of Britain, at the junction between a common older town and the outward spread of the 19th and 20th centuries. They occupy sites of great importance to their host cities, at the fringes of the city centre. Students share the city with permanent inhabitants who themselves are in constant contact with their university.

The University of Glasgow exemplifies many typical features of the layout of the civic universities, though because they all differ from one another in character and tradition, generalizations imposed by a short article can only apply patchily. Glasgow for instance is an ancient foundation (1451), so that its characteristic late 19th or early 20th-century central building is the result of a change of site rather than signifying the date of foundation.

Glasgow's central buildings are a magnificent contribution to the urban scene; they stand on a hilltop beneath a broad soaring spire, an important feature of Glasgow's fine urban skyline. These buildings may be approached by a walk rising from a gatehouse on Kelvingrove Park into an eclectic assembly of stone-fronted departmental buildings, several crowned with charming clock towers. On the left are Zoology (1923) by John Burnet & Son in Glasgow Greek style and Natural Philosophy (1907 by James Miller) looking like a French Renaissance townhouse, a character shared by Physiology and Pharmacology on the right. Each of these buildings has been gently extended in recent years (by Basil Spence and Partners 1954-66 and Kieppie Henderson & Partners 1963 respectively).

The walk then reaches the hilltop where distant southerly views are revealed above Kelvingrove Park. Treasures from the front of Sir George Gilbert Scott's Scottish medieval and townhouse style central buildings (1870), which were completed by his son, John Oldrid Scott, in romantic manner (1882).

So many architects working in so many styles inevitably have produced something of an intellectual jumble, very typical of all the civic universities, particularly in more recent buildings. The older buildings at Glasgow are united by commonality of materials, a severe reddish brown stonework, and by height restrictions imposed by the use of stairs for access to upper floors. More modern buildings spreading out from the older centre have lost even this element of intelligent restraint and unity of purpose.

For example, a cluster of new buildings in Bute Gardens are the 11-storey Library in bush hammered concrete and metal cladding (1968) by William Whitfield and 1982 by Walter Underwood & Partners, the eight-floor Adam Smith Building (1967 by David Harvey Alex Scott & Associates) in shuddered and exposed aggregate concrete, and the domestic Hetherington Building in yellow brick and brown timber cladding (1984 by Dorward, Matheson, Gleave and Partners).

Such a cacophony of building unavoidably results in ugly external spaces. Departments of chemistry and mechanical engineering have for some reason often the most tawdry spaces of all, perhaps because they work so hard that they never go outside. Few of the civic universities have managed to proceed with the restrained pride expressed by Mr Venturi on winning the recent National Gallery competition: He said that his design would be the same height and faced with the same Portland stone as the existing building and "it will be a forceful and worthy contemporary work".

Whereas more ancient universities have managed to combine buildings of a great variety of style and intellectual approach into unified places by keeping over the centuries to variations on the spatial organization invented by Wil-

liam Wynford at New College, Oxford, the civic universities have often broken away from this tradition into confusing "building-centric" arrangements. They tend, sadly, to lack a thoughtful atmosphere. Glasgow, like many other civic universities, is a proud centre of medical education. This appears to have come about as a result of the great medical interest of industrial cities around the turn of the century. A hospital would have to deal with all sorts of cases of industrial injury, flesh wounds, severed limbs or burns from fire or chemicals. The poor environmental conditions provided a wide variety of disease of lung or heart, brought about by air filled with dust and smoke. So a medical consultant could face a rewarding variety of problems in the single location of a civic university and great medical departments grew up.

Environmentally, the existence of these hospitals adjacent to universities has proved detrimental in the last three decades due to their rebuilding policies. For instance, the splendour of exterior of the Western Infirmary at Glasgow now encloses a half-empty building. The stepped stone gable ends are hung with notices advising "Danger - no unauthorized entry" or "Danger of loose and falling masonry". At the same time the microclimate of the south side of the old hospital has been destroyed by the construction of a new 30-metre (100-feet) high slab of medicine a mere 45 metres (150 feet) from the old facade, leaving a courtyard in total shade throughout the six winter months, where formerly convalescent patients would be encouraged to enjoy the comfort of the warming sun.

Poor microclimates around buildings are characteristic of the civic universities. Recent developments have often exacerbated the severity of earlier buildings. Courtyards in perpetual shade have been made by the construction of a tower block, diverting unobstructed high winds from the upper air downwards into the university precincts. Sometimes structures which appear handsome from a distance are a problem to approach in our windy island climate. At Sheffield, a city town famous for windspeed and a university equally renowned for its study of the effects of buildings on environmental conditions, it is possible to see scholars blown away from the entrance to the "Arts Tower" and patients from the Hallamshire hospital due to the dire effects of these high buildings.

Most civic universities thus present to their students a jumble of buildings, the external character of which expresses lack of co-ordination between one activity and another and a lack of respect by later buildings for their well-built or often pompous precursors. The external spaces tend to be as jumbled as the buildings themselves. There is, regrettably, no evidence to suggest that ugly surroundings result in impairment of intellectual powers. It might therefore be asserted that the external environment has no impact on academic performance, particularly in the present age when many more students seek university places than can be accommodated. On the other hand, the quality of students attending a particular establishment is likely to be affected by the character of the place.

Students choose their shortlist of universities on the basis of hearsay about quality. They then usually place their choice in order of preference on the basis of a subjective response gained at a single visit: one important factor in forming the place visited. In an American university it was discovered that after the outside space at the centre of the university was removed successfully, the quality of applied choice improved measurably.

However, of performance in a particular discipline being studied.

Keeping an open mind on space

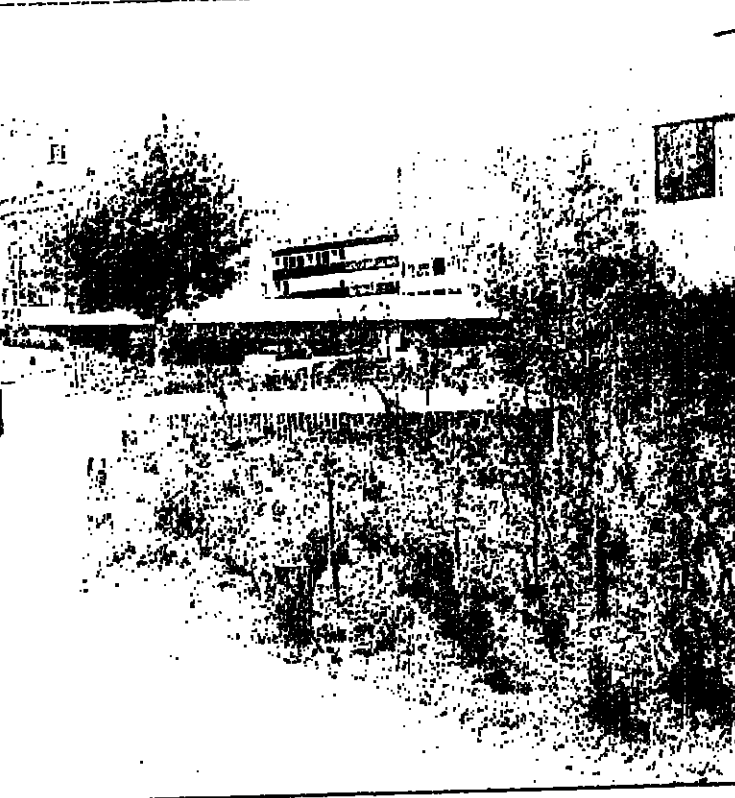
Equally important are the values imparted by the university to all aspects of life. It is in this respect that the quality of the university environment is most likely to have a far-reaching effect. Brought up in an unintelligent jumbled environment, graduates are likely to become insensitive to public surroundings and subsequently impose this insensitivity upon decisions made later in life.

In this respect many civic universities have been responsible for a series of destructive actions against the towns in which they are embedded. Sensitive to their surroundings, the founding academics often chose to build in the most beautiful districts. The original university buildings were surrounded by elegant streets, well treed and well proportioned. Money and opportunity for expansion then occurred. Forgetful of the value of beauty, a blinkered wish to enlarge facilities often led to the replacement of the very elegance which had originally attracted the university to its location by redevelopment thoughtless of its locality.

University's treatment of Bloomsbury has been the most distressing example of this trend. The university selected some of the most elegant squares and streets in Europe for its central home. Gradually, highly intelligent individuals have as a corporate body gobbled up these adaptable houses and replaced them with dreary and stupid surroundings. Readers of this paper need only think of their own establishment and blush.

History and culture have been given as short shrift as beauty. For instance, only a few years ago Sheffield University pulled down the tiny house where Plimsoll was born to save a comparatively small structural repair bill. The house was adjacent to the departments of engineering and applied sciences. What a fine symbol of potential achievement from small beginnings the house could now be, as a museum in honour of a man born humbly far from the sea whose inventiveness has saved so many sailors. Perhaps such a spiritual statement of respect might have been as valuable to standards of achievement as expenditure on some more obvious technical necessity, by placing material values in an ethical context.

While the spatial arrangement of the civic universities and their impact upon the street pattern around them have frequently been harsh, recent years have seen them enriching other aspects of their environment by initiating landscape plans. Liverpool University, no



Spatial awareness: Sheffield University's new landscape (top) is a delightful example of the large rewards from well-judged design. Liverpool University (centre) and Leicester campus are prime examples of good use of form, colour and texture.

more skilful than others with its buildings, has been among the most creative in this respect (1950-84, by landscape architects A. E. Weddle, J. M. Jones, K. E. Martin, Manning Clamp & Partners). Merseyside has long been a pioneer of urban parkland.

The basis for this policy at Liverpool is the conviction, based on research, that productive output and morale are improved by contact with attractive well-designed surroundings. The curtilages of buildings are designed primarily to serve the building's needs for access, privacy and amenity. In the last 15 years the precincts between the buildings including car parks have been filled with trees in a district which was almost treeless in 1940.

Particular attention is given to the perimeter of the campus, where the university and city abut. Landscape layout has been governed by three principles, use, materials and appearance. The university, embedded in the city, has itself pioneered methods of establishing vegetation on hostile ground in the absence of soil. Plants are selected to provide pleasing contrasts in form, colour and texture. Liverpool University is lucky now to have had the wisdom to initiate these policies when the university was expanding, and as much as £60,000 per year was available for space separate from buildings. Several other universities are enriched by areas of green campus, for instance Hull and parts of Leicester.

Recent years have witnessed changing attitudes to vegetation, often led from within universities. Natural associations and native species have come to be valued in the urban scene as much as in wild country. Careful

design aimed at such results can lower maintenance costs, which is likely to make acceptance of these ideas more rapid. Certainly the financial circumstances faced by universities is likely to modify objectives away from building programmes, the latter can provide considerable benefits at comparatively low cost.

The typical middle of buildings will inevitably be present at least in the medium term, because replacement will be too expensive to contemplate. Therefore, increased effort is likely to be put into the design of spaces between buildings. Certainly, this is the case at Sheffield University where a massive simplification of management committee structure leaves the environment and landscape working party intact; at the same time planting in the all grey yards of the engineering departments is to be initiated.

Sheffield University provides a delightful example of the potential of large rewards from well-judged landscape works. A small south facing bank outside the Senior Common Room Club and Student's Union has been carefully remodelled into grass terraces overhanging with shrubs and trees. The work was carried out to the design of a member of the department of landscape architecture, Peter Cornall, largely by students, particularly needy postgraduates. This sense of landscape becomes a theatre of smiling academic life, speaking without words of a value system needed throughout so many British cities.

The author is professor of landscape architecture in the University of Sheffield.

Ernest Boyer



Morality and decadence juggling on a tightrope

More than a year ago I wrote in this space that many American educators saw Secretary of Education Terrell H. Bell as "the best possible compromise in the first term of the Reagan administration. On the one hand, Bell publicly supported certain controversial goals such as budget reduction, prayer in school, tuition tax credits, and the dismantling of the Education Department. Privately, however, the secretary sought to protect the education budget and to keep the conservative positions."

Recently we got an inside look at just how difficult that juggling act turned out to be. The picture was painted by Dr Bell himself, who now reveals that "if rightwing conservatives" would have had their way during his term in office "American education would have been changed so dramatically that the system of public education as we know it today would no longer exist."

Writing in *Phi Delta Kappan*, one of the nation's most distinguished education journals, Bell presents himself as a man on a tightrope, trying to keep intact his credentials of loyalty to the White House while at the same time resisting what he describes as the "revolutionary and shocking radical agenda of the far right."

It was, he says, an administration at odds with itself, a confusing bureaucracy in which contrary signals about education policy were repeatedly being sent. Bell's candid replay of events highlights the confusions and contradictions regarding the direction to be taken. He writes that while the President's basic policy was to allow "the marketplace to work" at the same time, the strategy for education "never was clarified through the development of written policy."

The president would speak in general terms about education's importance while advocating a contrary agenda. "What's so remarkable in the recent Bell revelation is not that he was constantly caught up in the crosscurrents of intense ideological debate but rather the way he so vividly described the direction education would take if conservatives in his party took full control."

Secretary Bell states that his opponents rejected entirely the notion of a federal partnership in education, a policy position which has been accepted by both parties for the last quarter century. He writes that the conservatives "would have us abolish the Department of Education, all financial aid for students, all civil rights enforcement authority, all federal responsibility for education of any kind."

Some members of the movement, he reports, "would also relieve state and local government of any role in education. Their rationale is that a school district is a government-operated monopoly, and that it is the worst type of monopoly imaginable."

"Let the marketplace supply education to the consumer, they say. Only the poor should have any financial assistance for education of their children, and that should be limited to those willing to work part-time at the school in compensation for the help they received."

"Let the free enterprise system work to provide education. Let entrepreneurs establish schools and compete for the market. The marketplace will discipline and weed out the inefficient and less effective schools."

What Terrell Bell describes, in short, is a plan to dismantle the broad-based, publicly-supported system of education in the United States that has been at the very heart of our vision of a democratic nation.

Faced with conflicting signals, Secretary Bell concludes that "it would

be better for American education to continue without comprehensive policy guidance, rather than to risk the adoption of policies crafted in the heat of a debate with the ideologues. . . . I am the first to concede, therefore, that our actions were at times contradictory and inconsistent."

Recent education controversies suggest that the incursions from the far right that so worried Secretary Bell are no longer of great concern to the present leadership in the department. The long-standing goals of budget reduction, school prayer, and tuition tax credits remain high on the agenda. And while talk of dismantling the department is virtually non-existent, Dr William Bennett, the current secretary, has aggressively and successfully used his position to promote the administration's views and conservative ideology.

In recent speeches, Secretary Bennett has urged American colleges and universities actively to rid their campuses of drug users, cheats, and exploiters, and not to remain neutral in what he called a choice between "decent morality and decadence."

On the school level, the Education Department's regional office in Denver, Colorado, circulated a report critical of the University of Denver's Center for Teaching International Relations, which offers training to high school teachers. The report, *Blowing the Whistle on Global Education*, was authored by an attorney for the department's Denver office. It claimed that instruction at the centre was "anticapitalist" and "capitulationist" and that, on the subject of nuclear war, curriculum ignored "any discussion of the value of freedom as a concept worthy of the ultimate sacrifice". Regarding human rights, the report's author claimed that by not opposing abortion, the centre failed to address the rights of the unborn.

Spokesmen at the university countered that the approach used by the centre was "balanced", and Secretary Bennett's office in Washington said the report was not representative of department policy. Washington indicated further that distribution of the report had been ordered stopped.

Another issue to stir debate stems from what Secretary Bennett defends as the department's right to expose "a problem of bias or an omission" when one is discovered in a textbook. In particular, a recent study underwritten by the department charges that some 60 school textbooks examined neglected the historical importance of both religion and conservative thought in America. The New York University professor who authored the report found that nearly all of the texts "were politically and ideologically liberal", at the expense of Republicans and conservatism. He charged further that the "occasional images" of religion shown "were Jewish or Roman Catholic", with examples of American Protestantism nearly nonexistent.

Critical reaction to these incidents from Washington legislators and school leaders has been swift. In the late 1970s, when President Jimmy Carter proposed a Department of Education, conservatives rejected the idea, arguing that to lift education to cabinet level status would threaten the integrity of colleges and schools and lead to too much federal intervention. It is ironic that those who first pushed for the new department are themselves now expressing concern about the federal role in education. Should this governmental agency, they ask, give top priority to administering programmes authorized by Congress or will it increasingly seek to shape the content of the nation's schools? The answer to this question surely will affect the direction of American education for many years to come.

The brain drain is hardly a new phenomenon nor is it unique to the UK. Many developing countries have had to learn to accommodate the loss of their most able young scientists and technologists to posts offering greater challenges and rewards in more advanced economies. Such losses in developed countries have usually been viewed as part of an informal international exchange of highly qualified manpower. Outflows and inflows had generally been regarded as an equilibrium.

In the UK concern about extensive net losses of human capital were first voiced in the mid-1960s. This stimulated the government of the day to commission a special study on migration in 1967, the same year in which the National Economic Development Council (NEDC) produced the only authoritative statistics on the outflow. Since then there has been virtually no objective analysis.

The first current attempt to evaluate this outflow systematically is being made by the Royal Society. Their policy studies unit has carried out a significant survey into the inflow and outflow in five science disciplines, and is due to report later this year. The study focuses on counting the flow and will not yet give us an insight into individuals' reasons for leaving or, equally important, their propensity to return.

One of the only available sources of objective information on both the scale of outflow and reasons for emigrating has focused on a significant area of the new technologies - the Institute of Manpower Studies' investigation of the biotechnology brain drain. This research was commissioned from the University of Sussex-based institute by the biotechnology directorate of the Science and Engineering Research Council. A wide cross-section of key employers, research centres and institutions of higher education were involved in the study.

Identifying leavers presented a great challenge to the IMS researchers. The brain drain involves a complex series of inter-related flows both within the UK, as well as emigrants moving into the UK, as well as a variety of other factors. Outside a few widely reported "big name" scientists who have taken themselves and occasionally whole research teams overseas, it was difficult to identify other people joining what had been called the biotechnology brain drain.

In the event, the names and overseas addresses of individuals were pieced together from a range of sources. Universities, research centres and employers were able to provide some information. Many more came in response to press advertisements in scientific journals encouraging UK nationals taking contacts overseas to contact IMS. Others came from "snowballing" techniques with a subsequent survey of those notified or contacted by IMS, providing further names.

On the basis of this fairly extensive piece of "detective" work, the study estimated that 250 highly-qualified UK nationals working in some aspect of novel biotechnology had joined the brain drain since the mid-1970s. This included a large number of recently completing PhD students taking short-term post-doctorate posts overseas - a flow which might be more properly regarded as part of a long-established pattern of scientific mobility rather than part of a special brain drain.

The IMS results suggest a rather smaller and more selective biotechnology brain drain than was popularly thought to be the case. The results also showed that the majority of leavers came from higher education - almost exclusively UK universities - which together accounted for just over a half of those from known sources. Rather fewer came from industry or from publicly-funded research centres.

The USA was the largest single destination accounting for 46 per cent of leavers (Figure 2). The remainder were surprisingly widely spread across 16 countries. Europe collectively took 30 per cent of the total. In most countries the outflow was remarkably concentrated into a handful of organizations.

Looking at the numbers of emigrants in isolation from their motives for leaving abroad could present a misleading impression of the brain drain. The IMS research consequently included a questionnaire survey of identified leavers. Some degree of post-hoc rationalization is inevitable in surveys of this nature but the findings show that



The brain drain revisited

David Parsons on why Britain's young scientists are leaving

1 The brain-drain was dominated by scientists early in their careers. Nearly 60 per cent were 30 or under when leaving the UK. However, mid-career changes accounted for a significant minority of movers with one in six in the 35-45 age range. Movement of mature scientists was comparatively uncommon - although not unknown.

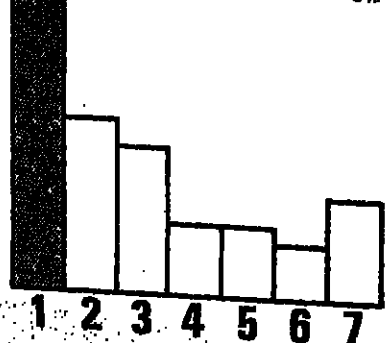
2 The leavers showed a high qualification profile with virtually all the leavers qualified at PhD/Phil level. This reflected the high qualification levels characteristic of research and development in novel biotechnology generally.

3 The outflow was dominated by scientists in areas such as DNA, bio-catalysts, plant and animal cell culture specialists and microbial physiology. Very few were bioprocess technologists despite a worldwide shortage of personnel in these areas.

4 "Push" factors dominated their reasons for leaving with job availability at the top of the list. Over 40 per cent of the leavers said they had taken an overseas post because of the lack of suitable job opportunities in the UK - some of these were postdoctoral scientists completing short-term research contracts who might otherwise be facing unemployment or underemployment.

5 More lucrative salaries and benefit packages were important mainly only as subsidiary influences. Only one in eight mentioned salary level as their principal reason for leaving, although

KEY:		
1. USA	46%	
2. SWITZERLAND	16%	
3. EEC	14%	
4. SCANDINAVIA	5%	
5. CANADA	4%	
6. OTHERS	9%	



this was rather more important for senior scientists and technologists most of the higher salaries were seen as a bonus. This reflects the extent of parallel research into the brain drain.

This inevitably overemphasizes people's reasons for leaving. For example, the motives were often a fairly complex mix of personal and professional factors involving both push and pull factors. None the less, some common factors could be detected. Many were both in industry and academia in the UK. To others - and especially young scientists leaving postgraduate or teaching posts, better opportunities and facilities combined with a sense of profound frustration with the British system of securing research support, were important factors.

Many drew attention to what they saw as a lack of corporate commitment to biotechnology in Britain. The long-term significance of the brain drain will depend not on the outflow but on how many of the leavers are likely to return. The results are disturbing - if not alarming. Over two thirds (69 per cent) of the leavers thought it unlikely they would return to employment in the UK. Most (78 per cent) saw the perceived lack of career opportunities in the UK as the main constraint often reflecting the primary way they had emigrated in the first place. A significant minority (16 per cent) they were unwilling to return to corporate and government work took a more positive approach to biotechnology. For many, however, the principal constraints to returning to the UK were related to lifestyle.

The results of this exploratory study by IMS into the so-called biotechnology brain drain suggests three main conclusions. First, the flow of scientists and technologists to biotechnology posts overseas was smaller than generally expected. Second, this takes place in a complex international labour market for biotechnology in which scientific mobility has been a long-established feature. Third, the flow is dominated by young biotechnologists seeking to start or extend their scientific careers, frustrated by the apparent lack of suitable job openings in the UK.

To what extent can this be ascribed to an understanding of the wider brain drain? In many ways the biotechnology labour market and employment moves within it, is unique. The high qualification profiles involved, its relatively small size, and the very early stage of development of commercial biotechnology in the UK, mean that direct comparisons with other areas of science and technology might be unwise.

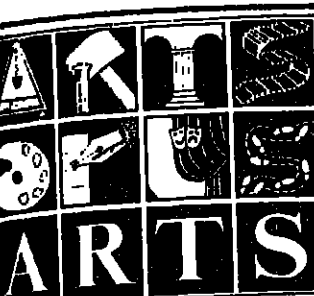
In addition, the IMS survey is already outdated. Most of the scientists identified by the research team left the UK between 1979 and 1980, during a period dominated by a national recession. If the biotechnology labour market in the UK was affected from the worst effects of that recession, it was not immune - some biotechnology employers as elsewhere were posing recruitment emergencies and even contracting their research activities. More recent evidence suggests an improvement in the recruitment climate.

To this might be added the positive effects of the "new blood" scheme, the University Grants Committee's National Advisory Body initiatives and other public policy initiatives aimed at stimulating biotechnological research in the UK. The tightening of entry requirements - particularly in the USA - may also have constrained the outflow. The effect of these and other issues will only be clear when IMS have completed an update of this work by the autumn of this year.

There are important lessons from the IMS research. Any attempt to review the brain drain cannot look at the numbers of emigrants in isolation from a range of other factors.

Ideally, any analysis should seek to evaluate return flows of UK nationals and movement of overseas scientists into the UK. All this requires a tall order, as much in the relatively detective work as conventional research methodology. However, the search based on anything less than this may be a misleading basis for subsequent policy initiatives whether by companies or the government.

The author is research fellow in the Institute of Manpower Studies at the University of Sussex.



Next week sees the opening of *Real Dreams* by the socialist playwright TREVOR GRIFFITHS. He talks to Lynne Truss about his return to the theatre



Back to the stage

Many people regret the demise of "relevant" television drama, but none with more reason than those who used to watch it. In Trevor Griffiths' case it was the medium he felt most committed to: alone among the 1970s generation of political playwrights he preferred the screen to the stage. And his reason was simple: he wanted to reach as big and wide an audience as possible. He wasn't interested, he said famously, in talking to an audience of 30 university graduates in a cellar in Soho.

His return to the theatre now after a break of just about ten years - moreover, to the RSC's auditorium three floors under the Barbican - might look like a climb-down if opportunities in television drama hadn't changed so much in the 1980s. Now, says Griffiths, there is such an obvious "high profile stage presence" in what is broadcast that there is very little room for what he calls "counter-descriptions". What's more, because the broadcasting authorities rely more and more on co-production money, they tend to back only the projects they expect to sell overseas. Either way, Griffiths's most recent proposal to the BBC, for a six-part serial on the miners' strike, was unlikely to find favour.

In the search for an audience Griffiths has, since his Scott and Amundsen series *Last Place on Earth*, been writing almost exclusively for cinema, though his battles with Warren Beatty

over the film *Reds* have armed him with an awareness of the strength of the Hollywood machine, and its tendency to "commoditize" writers. "The report back from the front line," he says, "is not encouraging." The paramount reason for having a play in the theatre at this time is that "the theatre is prepared to say things that film and television will not say."

The most striking thing about *Real Dreams* is that it is an American play. American in subject matter - it's about student revolutionaries in Cleveland Ohio in 1969 - and in style. Its short scenes, glancing dialogue and its mood of fear and violence strongly recall the plays of David Mamet. As for the subject, Griffiths says he has been attracted to this period in American history for some time - at least since he was researching for the film *Reds*, when he found that in contemporary America all roads lead to or from 1968. As he points out, this isn't the first time he has written about other people's history: *Occupations* (1970) was about Gramsci in Turin; *Abolition* (1974) about Lenin and the origins of Bolshevism. Still he concedes that it's unusual for a British playwright to write an American play, and he sees it as important that *Real Dreams* has already been produced in America. "We've got to get rid of this silly chauvinist notion that we can only write about our own society."

"America at the end of the sixties is a very dark period, but it's also full of

beauty - glimpsed but not achieved." What is depicted in the play is political action that fails; the white middle-class revolutionaries are inexperienced and disorganized, and their attempt to burn down a supermarket ends in a dangerous shambles. Yet even though their action is hardly in the same league as Gramsci's and Lenin's, it does, Griffiths believes, "connect up with other struggles at other times". It is not futile: "I'm not interested in celebrating failure."

In the old days, if you wanted to explain the subject of a Griffiths play you would have countless quotations to help you out. His plays are known for reasoned passionate debates that go straight to the heart of the issue. In *Real Dreams* there are still a couple of analytical arguments and a monologue or two, but on the whole the style is quite a departure, being "classical" with the action sometimes counting for more than the words. "In fact the last section of the play is more about the characters' interiors. The realism attenuates in a fracturing of actions. You could call it post-realist." Another good reason for being back in the theatre, then. "Theatre's a place where you can experiment with that kind of thing."

"Real Dreams" opens at the Pit on May 15. Next week also sees the publication of "Judgement over the Dead", the screenplay for "The Last Place on Earth" (Verso/NLB, £19.95 and £7.95).

Katharine Way reports on this year's National Student Drama Festival at Swansea

Take your pick

On the first day we saw Francis Rame's *The Rape*, from Swansea University's own drama department - an extraordinarily powerful and truthful account of a sexual attack. On the fourth day, rape turned up again, but this time in an extended comedy sketch in a Cambridge revue.

One of the best things about the National Student Drama Festival is the sheer diversity of material presented, and the variety of messages, insights and different (even violently opposed) viewpoints that emerge in eight days of plays, workshops and discussions. If there was a dominant theme to this year's festival it would be easier to try and sum it all up. But was there? Take your pick: plays about unemployment (three), insanity (at least three), women and girls (four), racial conflict (one) and imprisonment (one). To say nothing of the ones - admittedly in a minority - that were simply about entertainment, or a good night out. There were almost as many subjects, and approaches to them, as there were plays.

The festival is usually political in the

best sense of the word - there is a passionate concern for the issues dramatized in the plays, a recognition of the need for change. This year the Wapping dispute arrived more or less with the actors, and all the participants were inevitably politicized by the events. Few people between the views of the yawning gap of the plays, and the expressed in many of the talks, were backed up by actions, of one of the Festival's main sponsors, *The Sunday Times*. The result was a week where political debate was more than usually fierce; political statements were being made all the time, on and off stage. Perhaps the most succinct comment came from one of the talks who announced in the course of a talk that her theatre, the Liverpool Everyman, was to close in two months through lack of funding. That brought through lack of funding, the bleak prospects that lie ahead in the acting

profession, and acted as a timely reminder that there was a world elsewhere.

The festival was radical, often exhilaratingly so, in theatrical form as well as political content; there was generally a willingness to experiment to try a whole range of styles and techniques, whether successfully or not. The continuing debate was not only about what to say but about how to say it. I found that the really interesting places were not the ones that were showcases for quasi-professional talents, but the ones that felt as if directors and actors, as well as the audience, were continually discovering things from and through the play. The smoothly honed and finished plays, with their rough edges, were the ones with rough edges. The three productions from drama schools, beautifully set and acted (and, in the case of Bristol's *Breaking the Ice*,

Art and nature

Sculpture for the Garden
Harlow Car, near Harrogate
until September 30
Bretton Menagerie
Yorkshire Sculpture Park
until October 5

Henry Moore has said that sculpture needs the sun, and his own work with its deep organic inspiration invariably looks good in the open air.

On the whole Britain has been slow to realize the potential of showing sculpture outdoors. After Battersea Sculpture Park in 1948 we took three decades to follow our European neighbours with permanent outdoor exhibitions. But the last ten years have seen private and municipal patronage, official bodies, panels of experts, industrial sponsorship and individual enthusiasm all promoting open air sculpture for a society increasingly aware of its environment. Sculptors themselves are making more work than indoor space can accommodate and Sir Roy Strong's comments at Chelsea Flower Show about poor design of garden ornament encouraged a number of private commercial ventures.

A life-long collector's interest, intimations of an expanding market and the desire to provide young sculptors with a platform inspired Dr Rowena Lawson to organize the current exhibition at Harlow Car, Gardens of the Northern Horticultural Society near Harrogate. In *Sculpture for the Garden* some 30 pieces are displayed, among leading trees, shrubs, informal hedges and spring bulbs.

Harlow Car provides small areas comparable to those of a private garden and its popularity with visitors means there are many prospective viewers. But there are disadvantages too: ground water has caused problems, there are inevitable restrictions about sitting on mown grass and garden confers make a messy backdrop; more of the work would benefit from formal surroundings. Despite which it is an enterprising exhibition in a realistic price-range, varied both in mood and material. Here is art, craft and entertainment. Nor has the organizer eschewed the less accessible. Anne Christopher's metal "Split Reflection", set among beeches on rising ground, is dauntingly severe, although it lends itself easily to architecture. Polly Tomides' "Wind Lovers" in

Portland stone is a vital mixture of force and gentleness and Austin Wright's aluminium work, reminiscent of bark or bird-leg, frames with bold certainty. Not all sculpture is comfortable outside or even enhances landscape but Patrick Croux's plant sculpture, a bronze of a plant with a female torso in stained wood is a natural open air piece. Elsewhere bronze trees wave lambent limbs, figures somersault, loom, peer and scramble banks.

An hour's journey down the M1 to Barnsley finds Bretton Hall's current exhibition based on the theme of a menagerie that may have existed in the 18th century. It is vigorous and challenging.

Fritz's bronze "Dog" greets the visitor with a howl that wracks every fibre of its skinny form. The contrast between brutish Frink and John Clinch's sleek, spotty synthetic hound immediately suggest that the aim of the exhibition is not merely to instruct but to provoke thought through the interplay and contradictions of its exhibits.

Across a majestic sweep of lawn bounded by mansion, lake, planted trees and camellia house, one follows a predetermined route. The camellia house lodges Sophie Ryder's wire creations. A crocodile prodding toenails in a sunken bed of moss and fallen camellias, an arctowolf howling with infinite delicacy, the soft ochre of its framework picked up in the sandstone walls. They are creatures of fiction and plainly the whole exhibition is an essay in siliing.

Sven Berlin's Italian marble cat, white and still, creates a mystic spell inside an open domed frame; turning a corner reveals a yellow bull in smooth painted bronze sheets, and a farrowing sow, its productiveness emphasized in delicate rings of elm grain. A red chivalric horse cleanly outlined by clipped wire and Andy Frost's Bucking Bronco charging through central turf maintain a tension finally released in a shifting flutter of jakeside birds in painted steel.

The first priority of the Yorkshire Sculpture Park is to show an artist's work; its income is secure and any selling that takes place is incidental. At Harlow Car the accent is on making work that is sympathetic to landscape and that sells. Intentions overlap - and both should assist the sculptor.

Sally Festing

Events

New exhibitions:

From May 12, Marylebone Road Gallery, Polytechnic of Central London, *The Vernacular Architecture of Jersey*.
From May 13, Library Art Gallery, University of Surrey, Graphics by Victor Pasmore.
From May 14, University Art Gallery, University of Nottingham, Exhibition by Sarah Grimsdale, artist-in-residence.
From May 19, Foyer Gallery, North Staffordshire Polytechnic, *The Potters: a working landscape*, photographs by Paul O'Donnell.
From May 24, Chapter Art Gallery, Cardiff, Hughie O'Donoghue: paintings and drawings 1978-1986.

Concerts:
Tonight, Faculty of Music, University

of Manchester. Lindsay String Quartet: Cherubini, Bartók, Beethoven.
May 12, Glasgow Cathedral, University of Strathclyde concert: Capella Nova, directed by Alan Tavener, with John Turner (organ). Programme includes a new work by Lyle Crosswell.

May 14, Arts Centre, University of Warwick. Paco Peña: guitar recital.
May 15, 16 and 17, Birmingham Repertory Theatre, Offenbach's *Tales from Hoffman*, presented by students of City of Birmingham Polytechnic.
May 15, St John's Smith Square, London. Guildhall School and City University production of Elgar's opera *The Spanish Lady* (world premiere).
May 16, St Marylebone Parish Church, London, Choir of St Marylebone with the Royal Academy of Music Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Catherine Enlis and Trevor Pincock.
May 17, Turner Sims Hall, University of Southampton. University madrigal society choir.

where a multi-racial cast of 32 from Coventry acted, danced, sang and wore metallic rat masks in a brilliant set covered in Virginia's Lib graffiti. Or Bristol University's promenade *Ghost Sonata* and Middlesex Polytechnic's *Diary of a Madman*, both of which achieved a marvellous integration of effects - music, lighting, and the setting as part of the action - to portray disintegrating personalities.

In the current beleaguered and underfunded state of the theatre, it's perhaps becoming irrelevant to talk about the "right to fail" as many aspiring writers, desperate to try in the first place, given the right to try, and therefore to learn. In that respect it really is an educative experience, a learning process - and above all an outlet for the sheer creative energy and commitment that is still there.

Katharine Way won The Sunday Times Student Drama Critic Award at the NSDF.

BOOKS

Murdering by the million

by Wesley Gryk

The Prevention of Genocide
by Leo Kuper
Yale University Press, £19.95
ISBN 0300034180

It is not surprising—in an era which has witnessed millions of genocidal killings and in which the media bring evidence of the continuation of such abuses into the drawing room—that genocide remains a highly emotive subject for many persons. Some have been moved to undertake crusades of various sorts in an attempt to address the issue. These have ranged from the abstract and legalistic to the concretely retributive. When, for example, the United States Senate at last ratified the 37-year-old United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in January of this year, it was seen as a personal victory for Wisconsin Senator William Proxmire, who according to the *International Herald Tribune* had risen on the Senate floor daily since January 11, 1967 and urged ratification, making the appeal in more than 3,000 speeches. The efforts of Simon Wiesenthal and his colleagues to track down and see brought to justice individuals responsible for Nazi atrocities have been well chronicled. Earlier in the century, the Ukrainian Jew Samuel Schwartzbard—who had survived many pogroms in which 15 members of his family had perished—took upon himself the responsibility for the ultimate retributive act. In 1926, he murdered Simon Petliura, a Ukrainian leader reputedly responsible for pogroms in 1919 in which 50,000 Jews were murdered.

Leo Kuper, author of *The Prevention of Genocide*, has himself taken on the mantle of a crusader on the issue of genocide. Working from the viewpoint of both lawyer and sociologist, he has written at least three previous books describing the phenomenon and suggesting steps which the international community might take in order to prevent its occurrence. He has been instrumental in the recent establishment of a new non-governmental organization which will seek to collect information and take effective action regarding genocidal situations. He has deservedly acquired a high reputation for his work on the issue of genocide and the emotional, personal style with which he writes leaves little doubt as to his deep personal commitment to this issue.

At the same time, however, it is probably just this personalized and single-minded approach which makes *The Prevention of Genocide* a disappointing work. Kuper's style is discursive to the extreme. He has strung together his personal reflections on a number of subjects, some of which are not necessarily directly linked to the prevention of genocide though in each case Kuper draws some connection. These include a detailed description of

the conflict between East and West in interpreting the concept of "human rights", an analysis of steps taken by the United Nations in the implementation of anti-slavery conventions, individual country studies where overly lengthy descriptions are given of United Nations debates and resolutions, and an epilogue incorporating Kuper's reflections on the nuclear arms race.

In a couple of troubling lapses, Kuper himself seems to draw the same sorts of negative generalizations about particular religious and ethnic groups which would ordinarily constitute the working methods of those in fact responsible for promoting genocide. Thus, for example, he refers to the sanctuary which Idi Amin has found in Saudi Arabia where, he says, "it would seem that the bonds of Islam are strong enough to embrace mass murderers". In referring later to the lenient attitude of the Austrian government and courts towards war criminals, he terms this "by no means surprising in view of Austrian enthusiasm for Nazism and the massive participation of Austrians in the genocide against Jews". There should be no room for such generalizations in a book addressing the issue of genocide.

Interspersed with his personal ruminations, Kuper does in the end address the issue highlighted by the book's title—what steps have been or might be taken towards the prevention of genocide. He accurately describes the weaknesses of the United Nations Genocide Convention in this regard. That instrument, unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its third session in 1948 in direct reaction to the atrocities of the Second World War, defined as genocide certain acts "committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such". It specifically omitted from the definition two categories of persons who had been particular targets of persecution during the war—members of political groupings and sexual minorities.

As regards enforcement, the Convention provides that persons charged with genocide "shall be tried by a competent tribunal of the State in the territory of which the act was committed, or by such international penal tribunal as may have jurisdiction with respect to those Contracting Parties which shall have accepted its jurisdiction". No such international penal tribunal has been set up and, as regards the domestic alternative, it is of course unlikely that a state which itself is implicated in genocidal acts would permit effective prosecution in its own courts. Only in Kampuchea and Equatorial Guinea have such domestic prosecutions for genocide taken place, and then only after changes in government.

Kuper suggests a number of further steps which might be taken. He focuses upon the need to make the United Nations a more effective body in

collecting, disseminating and acting upon information relevant to human rights violations constituting genocide. He describes the need for a non-governmental organization concentrating on the issue—a need which he himself in the meantime has taken positive steps to fill. He refers to various possibilities of instituting "early warning systems" and tribunals, either governmental or non-governmental, to react to genocidal acts.

At the same time, however, Kuper like the rest of us realizes that all such procedural approaches pale to insignificance compared to the need to change fundamental political realities if one were really to contemplate curtailing the existence of genocide. He notes, for example, that many genocidal situations arise in contexts where repressive measures are taken by a state against a minority group seeking self-determination. Kuper offers the following possible solution: My concrete suggestion, therefore, is to seek to establish a more tolerant and flexible approach to self-determination in its variety of forms and to publicize the many contributions it could make to the reduction of destructive internal conflicts. This should be linked to a technical advisory service to assist the governments of member states to respond constructively to claims for self-determination.

The tolerance and flexibility for which he calls is indeed what is needed—both in this and in other contexts where genocide may occur. Their achievement, however, would not unfortunately appear to be imminent.

Wesley Gryk is an international lawyer based in London specializing in human rights law.



A mass grave near Phnom Penh, Kampuchea

Refugee politics

Imposing Aid: emergency assistance to refugees

by B. E. Harrell-Bond
Oxford University Press, £15.00 and £2.50
ISBN 0192616137 and 2615432

The fall of Idi Amin in 1979 brought reprisals by the Uganda National Liberation Army in the northern districts from which Amin had drawn much of his support. Soldiers and officials once associated with Amin, and many innocent bystanders, were driven to seek refuge in southern Sudan. Barbara Harrell-Bond's book describes the fate of these refugee groups and of the aid schemes set up to assist them.

Her study is both an ethnographic account of the realities of refugee experience and a pioneering attempt to evaluate the role of humanitarian agencies in relief work. The author bases her analysis on evidence drawn from three sources: participant observation in refugee camps, social surveys (she was assisted by students from Oxford University) and her own practical involvement in a refugee assistance programme.

One of the main themes of the book is a comparison between self-settled refugees and those in camps administered by humanitarian agencies. In material terms there are few clear distinctions between camp refugees and those outside the agency umbrella though Dr Harrell-Bond admits the basic for comparison is far from simple turn to camps since refugees often only do so when they are totally destitute. Where there is a clear distinction is in social and psychological attitudes. Loss of dignity and self-respect are more marked among camp refugees, leading to concern for their capacity to cope when aid programmes are phased out.

Much of the book concerns this contrast and its origins. The argument is that self-reliance among camp refugees is undermined by the way in which humanitarian programmes operate. The catalogue of evidence is impressive. Agencies add to adminis-

trative confusion and conflict by competing among themselves for control of refugee groups and by attempting to evade rather than master the complexities of national and local politics. To protect agencies sometimes recruit underqualified expatriates rather than well qualified nationals. Above all, Dr Harrell-Bond argues, the relief agencies fail seriously to interest themselves in the assessment and mobilization of existing capacities among refugee communities. Judging by the number of pilots, aircraft fitters and air-traffic controllers recorded in Dr Harrell-Bond's surveys the refugees of the Yel River District ought to have been able to staff a small airline. Meanwhile, refugee rehabilitation programmes failed to come up with anything better than the notion that their destitute charges were all to be re-established as peasant farmers!

Why do relief agencies show so little interest in stimulating refugee capacities for self-reliance? In part the answer must be sought in the logistical imperatives of "muscular humanitarianism". Refugees are destitute. Relief of destitution requires mobilization and timely distribution of material resources, primarily food and clothing. This in turn implies a "command" bureaucracy. Consultation kills. Or, as a colleague, upon hearing I was interested in the study of famine, once put it "this is no business for an academic—the army have people to deal with this sort of thing". What Dr Harrell-Bond's book shows, with great force, is that lack of consultation also of delivering immediate assistance, social skills crucial to longer-term rehabilitation are trampled underfoot.

Her account is especially effective when it brings a trained anthropological perception to bear on aspects of refugee behaviour seen to be paradoxical (or even pathological) by relief agency personnel. Her sensitive discussion of burial practices is a case in point. Refugees were often prepared to bury their own survival in order to bury their friends with due respect. Far from "wasting" scarce resources, burial ceremonies are an essential element if refugees are to cope with bereavement and keep alive belief in social life after flight. Aid agencies need to consider the logistics of winding sheets for the dead alongside the

supply of blankets for the living. Otherwise individuals may survive only for society to die.

As an anthropologist, Dr Harrell-Bond was from the outset conscious of the importance of social and cultural values in refugee struggles to cope with a fractured world, but fieldwork in the camps brought home the fragility of these values. Where humanitarian agencies consider social values at all they tend to assume obligations to neighbours and kin are "natural" characteristics of African societies, and that society will begin to reassert itself automatically once immediate material pressures have been relieved. In practice, this is far from the case. The book describes well-established refugee camps near to social anarchy.

The point is plain. Relief schemes have to be planned with this fragility in mind. It is as important for humanitarian agencies to reinforce refugee sense of the social as it is to offer timely relief in the form of material inputs.

Dr Harrell-Bond is frank about a number of methodological weaknesses in her study. She admits that attempts to write about the impact of refugees on the host society were hampered by refugee-centric data collection procedures. Her approach to the ethnography of the institutions administering refugee aid is often anecdotal. A tendency to account for the actions of humanitarian agencies in terms of patronizing or ethnocentric attitudes, without further explanation of the context in which such attitudes are generated, will disturb some readers. But such criticism would be churlish. The book is of great significance not only for its practical values to all agencies but also because it illuminates issues of general theoretical concern to the social sciences. This Hobbesian world, a glimpse of the dark Hobbesian world of settlements without politics, it greatly strengthens our appreciation of the social skills through which this dark world is dispelled. I can think of no better antidote to the glib dismissal of the social among modern theorists of refugee existence.

Paul Richards

Paul Richards is lecturer in anthropology at University College London.

BOOKS
Skating on thin ice

Rethinking the Politics of Commercial Society: the Edinburgh Review 1802-1832

by Blacmaria Fontana
Cambridge University Press, £22.50
ISBN 0521 303354

Despite it being one of the acknowledged wonders of its age few books have been written about the *Edinburgh Review*. It is not difficult to comprehend why this should be so. How, for example, to impose coherent form on contributors so varied in their talents, prejudices and degrees of integrity? As an extreme example, those utterly disparate spirits Macaulay and Carlyle both, in its latter days, added their names to the *Edinburgh Review*. In the earlier part of the 19th century the reviewers were necessarily also responding to a series of military, political and economic crises of an unprecedented kind. What coherent historical synthesis can we anticipate from such diversity?

At first sight Blacmaria Fontana's approach seems to offer a rewarding perspective. She attempts to demonstrate how in theory and practice some of the key contributors either commented on or tried to adapt the tradition of economic thought they had inherited from the Scottish Enlightenment to the complex, fraught British traditions of the early 19th century. These men were the autumnal fruit of Edinburgh's golden summer. They largely concurred with Hume and Smith's optimistic prognosis that not only a more prosperous but culturally superior society for all classes would emerge from a securely propertied

middle class, the operation of a free market and the division of labour.

Certainly these assumptions of Scottish "conjunctural history" were to be tested to breaking point in the period of the magazine's pre-eminence. The French Revolution was a terrifying source of contagion. Worse, its statist, imperialist and subsequent form of prosperous military despotism was quite alien to all 18th-century Scottish prescriptions. Rural enclosure and proto-industrialization led to increasing numbers of impoverished, disaffected people. Benign moderation quickly gave way to extremism. Detached from political power and responsibility, radical theorists, addicted to the hyper-rationalism of the previous century, postulated utopian solutions. Tory power tended to a harsher, fallen logic. The determining, amoral limits defined by Ricardo on production and wages and Malthus on population were deeply attractive to established political and economic power as modes of responding to the deteriorating condition of many of the common people.

Given this abundance of counter-evidence and argument to their progressive aspirations, why does Fontana's approach seem less than adequate? The fundamental reason is that, in the main, the reviewers were neither willing nor able to confront the economic problems of their time. As she herself concludes: their impact upon the political language of their time was "more one of superficial brilliance and élan than one of genuine and durable substance".

What is revealed, in fact, is that articles dealing with specific economic issues were few and far between. With the exception of McCulloch, other contributors had little coherent grasp of economic theory. When they did try to deal with specific issues—Horne on the relation between Adam Smith and the Physiocrats or Brougham on the economic implications of the colonies—all we can discern are limited, derivative and, indeed, banal analyses. This places Fontana in a difficult, if not impossible, position. To develop

anywhere. The United States Senate then refused to ratify the treaty, dealing a tragic blow to both Article 10 and the league, which was severely weakened without its most powerful potential member.

This brought to the surface another contradiction. By now the only league powers left with any strength, yet they were divided from start to finish on their conceptions of the league's role: Britain wanting to use the league to modify the excesses of the peace treaties of 1919 to accommodate Germany and her allies, France seeking to use it to defend and enforce those treaties against Germany. Likewise, the league spent more time and energy on the question of disarmament, which was a specific commitment in the Covenant than on any other issue. In over-committing itself thus, 14 years of discussions led to a failed international disarmament conference in 1934, which opened the way to the surge of rearmament among the European powers which heralded the Second World War. And Professor Northedge adds that the league's involvement in the disarmament movement meant that it became identified with the renunciation of all force in international affairs and hence with outright pacifism. Consequently, its ability to deter aggressor-states by bringing collective force to bear on nations such as Japan in Manchuria from 1931 to 1933, or Italy in Abyssinia in 1935, or Germany after 1936, was nullified. The league merely became "the Geneva talking shop", the words of which no one respected. In 1938 Japan, then Germany, withdrew from Italy following suit in 1937, and as war approached a succession of withdrawals followed until, existing in nothing but name, the league was finally wound up in 1946.

In the wake of the First World War in trying to prevent a similar tragedy the league tried to do too much. In the political field it overreached itself and failed, but in its social, economic and cultural activities, it bequeathed to the world a further basis for continued international cooperation. Professor Northedge has, with great fairness, also brought out the league's successes and, in doing so, has bequeathed to us a work of great scholarship and humanity.

J. F. V. Kelger

Dr Kelger is lecturer in French history and politics at the University of Salford.



Adam Smith MARY EVANS

Victorian campaigns

A Mid-Victorian Feminist: Barbara Leigh Smith Bodichon
by Sheila R. Herstein
Yale University Press, £16.95
ISBN 0300033176

The generation of feminists of the 1850s and 1860s has certainly been neglected, as Sheila Herstein points out in her new biography. Yet their roots in the mid-Victorian network of literary and artistic London circles, of socially reforming pressure groups, of advanced liberalism, and of dissenting provincial culture, should be of great relevance to the study of women's movements within their historical context.

Barbara Leigh Smith Bodichon's life spanned all these networks, and more, and fully merited a new biography. Her own wealthy Unitarian family, committed to radical politics for the past two generations, provided her with a secure yet innovative education, and a private income at her disposal at 21. Her illegitimacy, and that of her four brothers and sisters, suggested a precedent for unorthodoxy in her private life: though her father Benjamin Smith permitted that only within limits, rapidly ending her affair with John Chapman. Her own commitment to art, her association with Raphaelites, and friendship with George Eliot placed her within the liveliest London intellectual circles. And from the mid 1850s, in her campaigns for the reform of the law affecting married women's property, in involvement with the *English Woman's Journal*, and, ultimately, in her support for the suffrage question, Bodichon was at the centre of London-based, middle-class activity to improve the situation of woman in a variety of ways. In her later years she was an active patron of Girton College.

Professor Herstein provides a competent and reliable guide to the events of Bodichon's career: this biography is a useful introduction to the range of work and interests of mid-Victorian feminists. There are some intriguing insights here: of Bodichon, for instance, enjoying the rare privilege, for a middle-class woman of her own weekend cottage, entertaining Gladstone and the Stanleys with the strictest economy and cut gooseberry pies, while offering the most lavish hospitality to her poorer guests. There are also the tantalizing quotations from John Chapman's strange correspondence

with Bodichon, mingling his minute advice on her menstruation problems with his more subtle inquiries into her independent financial situation. Professor Herstein traces Bodichon's published work and her campaigns; and she throws light on debates within the women's movement between, for instance, Parkes and Bodichon over the policies of the *English Woman's Journal*, and between Bodichon and Helen Taylor and John Stuart Mill over the suffrage question.

This study does however bear some of the marks of an unrevised thesis: no secondary works later than 1977 are cited, and this means that, for instance, recent works on legal reform, and the early suffrage movement, or, more generally, on 19th-century women's history, have not been used. Perhaps even more important, recent accessions of documentary material have not been consulted: the papers of Bessie Rayner Parkes at Girton provide invaluable insights into her relationship with Bodichon, and have not been used for this study.

Bodichon curiously fails to come alive, startling, exciting, and eccentric as she appeared to so many of her contemporaries. Professor Herstein has opted largely to place her public career in its context. She writes with lucidity, and concision, and she has chosen to avoid a fuller, more intimate portrait, relating personal, artistic, and political experience. Female friendships, for instance, played a considerable role in Bodichon's life: these are not explored in any depth. Nor is it possible to derive much insight into Bodichon's relationship with John Chapman: or, indeed, into that even more mysterious figure, Eugene Bulchion, and Bodichon's life in Algeria. And there is no real assessment here of those continuing and curious "breakdowns" of Bodichon's recurring ill-health—so intrinsic a part of the lives of many Victorian middle-class women. Professor Herstein's work may be taken as a reliable guide, if not a particularly up-to-date one; but she has chosen not to enter into the discussion of themes which shaped the lives of many mid-Victorian feminists, and have recently been of considerable interest to historians.

Jane Rendall

Dr Rendall is lecturer in history at the University of York.

Virago has recently launched a series, *Virago Pioneers*, book-length studies of famous women. The first three are Helen McNeil on Emily Dickinson (£3.50), Sara Maitland on the music hall star Vesta Tilley (£3.50) and Amanda Hopkinson on Julia Margaret Cameron (£3.95).

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BOOKS

AMERICAN STUDIES

Recovering the truth

Along With Youth: Hemingway, the early years
by Peter Griffin
Oxford University Press, £12.95
ISBN 0 19 503680 8
The Young Hemingway
by Michael Reynolds
Blackwell, £14.95
ISBN 0 631 14786 1

"Make all that come true again", was Ernest Hemingway's advice to his writer, and these two books represent attempts to do just that: to recover the truth of Hemingway's formative years. This, however, is one of the few things they do have in common. *Along With Youth* is the first in a projected series of three volumes, in which Peter Griffin hopes to provide the definitive Hemingway biography for his generation; whereas *The Young Hemingway* is a more innovative and uneven book, in which Michael Reynolds tries to challenge received versions of both Hemingway's life and his writing.

Unlike Reynolds, Griffin is relatively new to Hemingway scholarship: which turns out to be a mixed blessing. On the plus side, there is a sense of excitement in his charting of sometimes well-charted territory: as Jack Hemingway suggests in his foreword to *Along With Youth*, the young Hemingway comes alive in these pages. The portrait of the Hemingway family is particularly vivid. "When I get to be a big boy", Hemingway insisted while he was very young, "I don't want to be an Onward Christian Soldier; I want to go with Dad and shoot lions and wolves." And as Griffin reveals, that apparently innocent remark indicates many of the tensions that lay beneath the smooth surface of family life.

Clarence, Hemingway's father, desperately to live up to a self-imposed ideal of virility and male comradeship ("your old Scout chum" he would sign his letters to Ernest): an image sadly at odds with his nervous instability and, as his son was later to see it, his inability to stand up to his wife. That wife, Grace, in turn, was preoccupied with the spiritual eleva-

tion of her children. As his childish ambitions suggest, Hemingway struggled to resist her, by becoming the man that he felt, eventually, his father failed to be. But resistance was almost impossible. Grace was unnervingly skilful at exercising moral pressure ("You were named for the two finest and noblest gentlemen I have ever known", she wrote to Ernest in 1920. "See to it that you do not disgrace their memory"); and, besides, there was the fact that the mother who once claimed her son's work filled her with "sick loathing", and the son who once called his mother an "all-American bitch", were far more alike than they cared to admit.

Vivid as Griffin's account of Hemingway the young man is, however, he begins to falter when it comes to Hemingway the budding writer. His book includes five early stories in full, but his comments on them are sparse and imperceptive. For example, he makes little of one obvious point: that, while these stories anticipate several favourite themes, their young author rarely achieves the immediacy and intimacy of detail that characterize so many of his early letters. Nor does Griffin appear to realize that Hemingway liked to rewrite his own life. So he quotes one story told by the writer about his erotic adventures in Paris as if it were more or less fact, hardly considering the possibility that its resemblance to an old, off-colour joke indicates that Hemingway's tall tale-telling impulse is at work here.

By contrast, Hemingway's tendency to reinvent his life is one of the things Reynolds insists upon. Adopting an adventurous flashback/flashforward technique, Reynolds's purpose is to offer new perspectives on the years up to 1921, and much of what he has to say is very convincing. Apart from the point about Hemingway's tale-telling habits, for instance, Reynolds offers an interesting, revisionary view of the author's values. For all Hemingway's experiments with style and subject-matter, Reynolds argues, he was deeply traditional writer: who remained convinced of the vital importance, both of plot and chronological sequence, and of the moral code learned in his youth—from his small, Midwestern hometown, and such talismanic figures as Teddy Roosevelt, the advocate of "the strenuous life".

Reynolds is less convincing, however, when he attempts to revise the story of the Hemingway family and, in particular, to rehabilitate Grace—so to present her as a woman ahead of her time, whom Hemingway disliked principally because she was unconventional. There is a grain of truth in this: Hemingway's attitude to women in general was a traditional mixture of dependence and prejudice, the desire



Hemingway in 1921

to please coupled with the demand for support and subordination. But Grace was far less independent-minded than Reynolds would have us believe; like her son, she knew a lot about emotional blackmail; and to align Hemingway's response to her with his conservative notions of a woman's place is hardly to do justice to the tentacular nature of their relationship.

There are also some problems posed by Reynolds's methods of presentation. The disruptive narrative technique he favours allows for flashes of illumination but it also encourages repetition; and, as Reynolds circles back to certain topics, he reveals a disconcerting tendency towards purple prose (or even more unfortunate patches of the famous Hemingway style). Far too often, too, he presents speculations about the inner lives of his subjects as if they were facts, or spends an excessive amount of time trying to

evoke the atmosphere of a place or period. So it says something for the acuteness of many of Reynolds's insights that his book manages to arrive at this: irritating though both its style and structure may be at times, it is still eminently worth reading.

Those with a limited knowledge of Hemingway's life will undoubtedly find Griffin's book more helpful: he has a good story to tell, and he tells it well. But, for anyone else, Reynolds's account will be of more value: even though he may not "make all that come true again", he does succeed in peeling away the layers of custom and habit, so as to see some familiar things in a fresh light.

Richard Gray

Dr Gray is reader in literature at the University of Essex.

BOOKS

AMERICAN STUDIES

A busy intellect

Franklin of Philadelphia
by Esmond Wright
Harvard University Press, \$21.25
ISBN 0 674 31809 9

Twenty years have passed since Esmond Wright produced a brief biography of the first American to gain international recognition for a combination of talents and achievements that would represent a new nation's contribution to the creation of the modern world. Now, as has long been hoped, he has completed an altogether more extensive study of a life which, in both length and activity, defies concise assessment. If Professor Wright has not radically revised his earlier estimate of Franklin's qualities and career, he has been able, at greater length and with the indispensable aid of the Yale edition of the *Papers*, to provide an account that, offering balanced judgement and genuine admiration, demands immediate admission into the front rank of Franklin literature.

As Professor Wright makes clear, this will not be the final study of Franklin. It is not merely that a final valuation of their creator is impeded by the variety of his interests and the impossibility of relating and ranking them; it is not that relating these personal achievements to the qualities that distinguished the progress of the United States is equally impracticable: a fundamental difficulty in using the abundant material now at the disposal of scholars stems from basic attitudes not only from the necessary ability to pursue a multiplicity of personal, political, and scientific events. Franklin's genius was not universal: his interest in and concern for natural phenomena far exceeded his commitment to ideas. As Professor Wright concludes, "his taste was for science and for the observation of facts, not for abstract reasoning; he was a utilitarian, not a utopian."

It is a judgement compatible with that offered almost a century ago by Ledyard, who, in an appreciative sketch which elevated Franklin to "one of the very small classmen who can be said to have added something of real value to the art of living", nevertheless felt it necessary to add, a few sentences later, that "his busy and somewhat pedantic intellect was ceaselessly employed in devising useful schemes for the benefit of mankind". Estimates of this kind are reminders that it is impossible to resolve the question of whether the invention of stoves and lightning rods should receive greater or lesser recognition than the search for salvation. Should preference be given to the content of the sermon by which George Whitefield sought to awaken the citizens of Philadelphia, or to Franklin's response as he marked his attendance by undertaking mathematical calculations to ascertain the number assembled? The reader's inclination will extend or withhold admiration.

Any list of great 18th-century literary figures must include the name of Franklin. And yet the basis of his admission remains uncertain. If abstract ideas offer insufficient grounds, can his political skills justify his presence? Forty years of this experience are bound to be marked by both success and failure, but, as Professor Wright makes clear, Franklin's abilities were by no means exceptional. Speaking, and indeed paying attention, in public did not rouse his enthusiasm. In any event, by the early seventies years of age and could well, with perfect propriety, have retreated to his study. Whether his participation must inevitably have involved his support of independence might not seem certain when viewed in the context of his 18 years residence in London. Personal and political skill on the part of ministers might well have persuaded Franklin to play a role there comparable to that accepted by Thomas Hutchinson in Boston. As it was, the politicians directed their fury against an unworthy American: in so

doing his integrity and origins were called into question. In consequence, only a few friends were, ultimately, exempted from his sweeping rejection of a nation that had attempted character assassination.

The survival of his reputation was made clear in the zest and personal success that distinguished his diplomatic activities in France during the war. Professor Wright emphasizes the importance of this contribution to the securing of independence, though he offers ample evidence of the doubts of Franklin's colleagues that his style was effectively promoting the cause. Unlike Adams, the Lees, Deane and Jay, Franklin presented himself as the personal exemplification of a new nation, assuming a manner that ostensibly owed nothing to prolonged residence in the Old World, but which was certainly derived from a shrewd awareness of European fantasies of how life was lived in the New. Where Adams, for all his ability, analysed and held back, Franklin invaded society in pursuit of the main chance, both on his own behalf and that of his nation. If nothing else, it represented a superb performance on the part of an elderly player, improvising his entire text.

No matter how ample the detail, any Franklin biography will seem to examine insufficiently aspects of his life. In this case the war years and the final return to the United States pass more rapidly in review than does the progress to prominence in Pennsylvania. The person depicted by Professor Wright, though by no means faultless, seems somewhat too reasonable. If curiosity supplied a constant impulse, how did the influence compare with ambition? What was the overlap, or separation, of Puritan precepts and personal morality? What changes marked the succession of the American to the colonial figure? These are questions which, though rightly attacked in this account, are fated to secure answers lacking universal acceptance. The most conscientious and committed biographer, the category into which Esmond Wright clearly falls, cannot get the better of a man whose achievements, expressed in a life of extraordinary vitality and endurance, set him apart from his contemporaries and later generations. Had he lived in the 20th century, what would he have done? Invented television or become its first personality? Almost certainly, one must conclude, both.

Peter Marshall

Peter Marshall is professor of American history and institutions at the University of Manchester.

Epitaph to the Indian

Early Cooper and his Audience
by James D. Wallace
Columbia University Press, \$35.00
ISBN 0 231 06176 5
James Fenimore Cooper: new critical essays
by Robert Clark
Vision Press, £15.95
ISBN 0 85478 086 6

Some readers may recall the passage near the end of Cooper's *The Pioneers* (1823), when the novel's hero and heroine stand with Leatherstocking before the graves of Major Oliver Effingham and Chingachgook, the last of the Mohicans. Two of the contributors to this collection of critical essays are bound to be marked by both success and failure, but, as Professor Wright makes clear, Franklin's abilities were by no means exceptional. Speaking, and indeed paying attention, in public did not rouse his enthusiasm. In any event, by the early seventies years of age and could well, with perfect propriety, have retreated to his study. Whether his participation must inevitably have involved his support of independence might not seem certain when viewed in the context of his 18 years residence in London. Personal and political skill on the part of ministers might well have persuaded Franklin to play a role there comparable to that accepted by Thomas Hutchinson in Boston. As it was, the politicians directed their fury against an unworthy American: in so

"This stone is raised to the memory of an Indian Chief, of the Delaware tribe, who was known by the several names of John Mohegan; 'Mo-hee-can, lad; they call themselves 'lie-can,' 'Mohegan; and Chingachgook'." "Gach, boy; 'gach-gook': Chingachgook; which, interpreted, means Big-serpent. The name should be set down right, for an Indian's name has always some meaning in it." "I will see it altered," said Ed-

walls. "He was the last of his people who continued to inhabit this country, and it may be said of him, emphatically, that his faults were those of an Indian, and his virtues those of a man."

For James Wallace, the passage is about "proper reading." As the illustrious Native American instructor instructed, Cooper teaches his educated audience how to read his book, and, in the end, their own history. Thus, *Early Cooper and his Audience* is concerned to describe the manner in which Cooper set about the creation of an American audience for his fiction.

Its first chapter describes the problems of the high expectations, the prevailing conservative critical attitudes, the economics of the conditions of literary production—facing the American writer attempting to produce the kind of new, national and democratic fiction expected of him. The remaining three chapters show how Cooper, first in *Pioneers* (1823), then in *The Spy* (1821) and *The Pioneers* (1823), successfully created an audience for American fiction which was to remain in being for most of the 19th century.

Wallace's book is well-written, clearly-argued, eminently sensible and accessible. One senses that Cooper himself would have been happy to go along with it. I noted only a few aberrations: if John Witherspoon is not a "true Calvinist" then it is hard to imagine an 18th-century Scottish clergyman who was not a Common Sense philosopher; and indeed the whole discussion of Common Sense and early American critical values seems a bit dated. The central critical issue raised by Wallace's book is this, however: is it desirable to go on reading Cooper—and therefore his vision of the meaning of America and its past—in the manner in which he invited his original readers to do? The reply from Robert Clark and at least six out of the seven contributors to *New Critical Essays* would be a resounding no.

For Richard Godden ("Pioneer Properties, or What's in a Hut") what the message on the tombstones in *The Pioneers* contains is a lesson in the fraudulent rewriting of history. "Future generations" will read "inscriptions that have been rewritten to fit the facts." Cooper's last novel, *Godden*, is that Judge Temple "has mastered both the future and the past of Templeton." For Eric Cheyfitz ("Literally White, Figuratively Red: the frontier of translation in *The Pioneers*") the duplicity of the tombstone passage is still more distasteful: "Finally, the Indian is translated out of the world of 'man' to become in the logic of this passage of butchered red names, another species altogether. What is left after this last removal is indeed a fantastic frontier, the white male world figured as all that is human." While Wallace offers a reading of the passage which Cooper, though no doubt alarmed by its sophistication, would have accepted, both Godden and Cheyfitz search out meanings that the author could never have entertained. The Godden-Cheyfitz approach, however, is entirely characteristic of the Vision Press collection, except for Wallace's contribution, which is an abridged version of the central argument of his book.

In an editorial introduction, Robert Clark insists that his contributors are united in their rejection of older approaches to Cooper. They assume that "literature is a complex mediation of historical experience", and their focus is on "the problematic, the inconsistent, that haunts [Cooper's] writing"; this is the aspect of Cooper most in need of further analysis. To varying degrees, the essays in the volume succeed in providing analysis of the kind suggested. With a great deal of skill and learning, subtlety and sharpness, Cooper's texts and their hidden ideologies of race, class, and capitalism, are demystified and deconstructed. In my view, though, these essays should be sampled one at a time; swallowed as a whole they may prove indigestible. Cooper himself attacked literary critics as composing an undemocratic elite who clothe the truest ideas "in a language so obscure and metaphysical that the reader is not about to comprehend their pages without some labour." Dr Clark and his contributors would have a hard difficulty in defusing such a charge.

Andrew Hook

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BOOKS

AMERICAN STUDIES

Slavery dilemmas

Quakers and Slavery: a divided spirit by Jean R. Soderlund
Princeton University Press, £19.90
ISBN 0691047324

Shadow on the Church: southwestern evangelical religion and the issue of slavery, 1783-1860 by David T. Bailey
Cornell University Press, \$24.95
ISBN 0801417635

From the colonial era to the Civil War, negro slavery posed an intractable problem for Americans of all religious persuasions as they attempted to resolve (or avoid) the contradictions and ambiguities involved in the ownership of human property by professing Christians. Conflicting attitudes toward the "peculiar institution" threatened not only the unity of various denominations and congregations but also mirrored regional developments and national tensions. As these two complementary studies demonstrate, the slavery issue involved considerations of conscience, expediency, morality and practicality for successive generations of Quakers, Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians. None emerged with an unblemished record of support for black freedom and racial equality.

Although the Society of Friends provided the inspiration and leadership for the abolitionist movement in late 18th and early 19th-century America, Quakers before 1776 - when Philadelphia Yearly Meeting prohibited slaveholding - exhibited varying degrees of enthusiasm for outright emancipation. Wealthy Friends in Pennsylvania and New Jersey were themselves often slaveholders, willing only to condemn the international slave trade (because of the violence associated with it and because they were not major importers of slaves from Africa), or to accept the society's rule of 1758 which banned the buying or selling of slaves. Before 1753, despite George Fox's 1671 condemnation of slavery, American Quakers refused to publish antislavery

tracts. Jean R. Soderlund's detailed analysis of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting and of local meetings in the Delaware Valley, reveals that many Quakers were, at best, reluctant abolitionists, unwilling to suffer the economic (and status) losses involved in emancipating their slaves, and unduly concerned about "the inherent contradiction between slave ownership and their religious beliefs".

Quaker abolitionism often expressed more concern over the deleterious effect of slaveholding on Quaker precepts and practices, than over its effects on the slaves themselves. In this respect, Quaker abolitionism was part of a larger impulse toward reform which followed the crisis of 1755 when the Society's Philadelphia elite lost control of the Pennsylvania government. But Quaker antislavery reform achieved only after the decline in the influence of a "conservative, slave-owning oligarchy" which had dominated the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting - also had its limitations. Freed blacks were expected to conform to Quaker standards of morality, accept the bind-

ing out of their children and their attendance at special schools controlled by whites. Unable to join the society until the 1790s, Afro-Americans were the (often unwilling) recipients of Quaker benevolence. Moreover, this "gradualist, segregationist, and paternalistic approach of the Friends set the tone for the white antislavery movement in America from 1780 to 1833".

Delaware Valley Friends, debating the slavery issue for over a century, were "caught between the dictates of their consciences and the demands for their daily lives". From the frontier period down to the outbreak of the Civil War, four generations of evangelist ministers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama also attempted to resolve the same dilemma - and in a region where slavery assumed increasing importance. In *Shadow on the Church* David T. Bailey traces the obstacles to antislavery sentiment and action confronted by clergymen aware of the condemnations of slavery in the abstract, but anxious to avoid alienating mem-

bers of their respective congregations. In the late 18th century, evangelical ministers in the Southwest were concerned with practical problems, were often illiterate, and had little time or inclination for theological controversy. During the great revival, a second generation of ministers "followed the lines of theological division in dealing with slavery" but many also condemned the abolitionists as disturbers of the peace and stressed instead the reciprocal obligations of masters and slaves. The post-revival cohort of clergy, which included a substantial number of slaveholders, promoted movements for the amelioration of the slaves' condition and also supported the American Colonization Society's objective of deporting the (allegedly dangerous and indolent) free Negro population. In this period also, blacks who had their own modest measure of equal standing with whites in the Southwest churches, were increasingly pushed into separate congregations - a development which they may, in fact, have welcomed. By the 1820s and 30s, a fourth generation of

ministers, often migrants from the East with a enthusiasm for the recognition of the centrality of doctrine and a carefully developed moral programme for the slaves".

Such a bold summary of the history and sophistication of the antislavery movement is a very human dimension - the failures of "basically decent" thoughtful, and deeply committed men to discover a solution to a binding, "morally proper, much satisfying, and politically shrewd" Delaware Valley Friends and Scotch western evangelists. Negro slaves produced conflicts of spiritual value and indecision and, ultimately, dissolution of the American West.

John White

Dr White is senior lecturer in American History at the University of Hull.

Directing change

Reform in America: the continuing frontier by Robert H. Walker
University Press of Kentucky, £27.50
ISBN 0813115493

"Reform" has long been a familiar if ill-defined concept to students of American history. The title "The Era of Reform" has been pressed into regular use for books and chapter headings, and there are countless studies of "moral reform", "humanitarian reform", "economic reform", even the "philanthropic reform". One may reasonably doubt whether the historiography of any other country has been so liberally sprinkled with the word. But what is "reform"?

Some accounts attempt to treat reform as "social" history, something which occurs outside the conventional political arena, but they falter when addressing movements like anti-slavery and labour which cannot be nudged far from the centre of American politics. Others locate reform in the efforts to "improve" or "mellate" American society, but improvement is in the eye of the beholder, and these writings drift perilously close to the Sellers and Yeatman school of history, with its arbitrarily-defined "Good

Things". Thus the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People is customarily held to be a Good Thing and hence an example of reform, but the Ku Klux Klan, which has also wanted to effect certain changes in American society, is never admitted to the reformers' Hall of Fame. This selectivity may have something to do with the presentism of which American historians are sometimes accused, for a reform in the past can be pressed into the service of a reform in the present. The best scholars, of course, are capable of respecting the demands of both past and present, like C. Vann Woodward, whose *The Strange Career of Jim Crow* (1955) was both an accomplished piece of historical scholarship and a signal blow for civil rights.

The ambiguity of the notion of reform is one reason for the continued absence of a satisfactory general synthesis. But Mr Walker has now accorded the subject some fairly hard thinking, and, if the result cannot be called a synthesis (for a great deal is deliberately omitted), it is at least an analytical survey which seeks to find "pattern and structure" in the reform experience. Beyond describing reform as "directed social change" Mr Walker does not define it so much as display it, thereby discreetly avoiding the question whether such groups as the Klan can be accounted reformers. In his zeal to be methodical he employs terminology owing something to social science, and he sometimes seems to labour the obvious. But his approach does yield a goodly crop of insights.

He identifies three main reform categories (or "modes"). First is politico-economic reform, which he thinks of as the mainstream. This relates to those groups and classes which sought to better their economic condition through improving political democracy, like suffrage and labour movements, although Mr Walker uses the money question as his principal illustration, tracing its history from Jackson's Bank Veto in 1832 to the Federal Reserve Act of 1913. Second are those reform movements designed to aid specific groups or individuals, such as ethnic minorities or drunks, the case studies displayed being those concerned with blacks, women, and civil liberties.

Mr Walker's third "mode" is treated in an interesting section entitled "Planners and Dreamers", in which he ranges across communes, literary utopias, science fiction, world government, and visionary reform by offering different models of society. This is as neat a categorization of reform as anyone has devised, although the selection of case studies avoids almost as much as it confronts. By closing his examination of politico-economic reform in 1913, for example, Mr Walker is spared the necessity of addressing the New Deal or the Great Society, not to mention the neoconservative agenda of some Reaganites.

A book on reform which was not selective, however, would never have been finished. Mr Walker has furnished enough evidence to demon-

strate the strength of his main thesis, that reform in the United States has always been a continuous process. He sees his book as part of a larger academic reaction against the fragmentation and diversification of historical scholarship, and it could be classified as a latterday example of older "consensus and continuity" school of American historiography. There is a presentist perspective here, is a somewhat conservative one. Mr Walker is concerned with "what was" Americans, and he methodically points to common elements in different reform movements and periods, even denying that there have been "eras of reform", for reformers are always present. Reform thus becomes a major feature of American life, comparable to the frontier experience, and, like some earlier students of the liberal tradition, Mr Walker seems to suggest that it occupies a benign American middle ground between acquisitive individualism and collectivism.

Somewhere behind all this lurk the makings of an exceptional book, one which would have a comparative dimension and which would compellingly present reform as a distinctively American phenomenon, the very essence of the American Way. This is not that book, but at least it is good enough to suggest its possibility.

M. J. Heale

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The human voice

Henry James: the writer and his work by Tony Tanner
University of Massachusetts Press, £16.95
ISBN 0870234927

The Theoretical Dimensions of Henry James by John Carlos Rowe
Methuen, £20.00
ISBN 0416395600

"Every age needs to be reintroduced to - or to reintroduce itself to - a major writer", declares Tony Tanner in the preface to his lucid and elegant short study of Henry James: *the writer and his work*. The tradition of book-length introductions to major authors goes back to the 19th-century "English Men of Letters" series, and it is fitting that Tanner's book was first published in that series form some years ago in one of that series' lineal descendants.

The standard format of a critical introduction is to proceed by way of biographical summary, textual commentary and well-chosen quotation to a final appraisal of its subject's achievement, perceived in terms of the twin categories of "distinction" and "distinctiveness". The major author is said to make his greatest claims on our most important (or, more rarely, his most important) work, and he is outspoken in commitment to his particular ideology of authorship. A great writer, he says, is a "human voice", and the critic's job is to transcribe and define some of its "rare human-ness" and "irreplaceable, un-

mistakable singularity". This, then, is a fine and traditional piece of work of a very different sort from the "new introductions" and "re-readings" currently in vogue. For the assumption that a major writer is distinguished by what we might call his vociferous humanity has recently become the target of a corrosive scepticism (which I am not, I should want to prize open the discrepancy between the settled faith of Tanner's preface and the unsettling implications of a passage, indisputably in one of James's own voices, which Tanner highlights at the conclusion of his study. "I am that queer monster, the artist, an obstinate finicky, an inexhaustible sensibility". Henry Adams, in this light it could be said that the critic who, like Tanner, sets out to "humanize" such a queer and noble animal as Henry James has in him something of the zoo-keeper or ringmaster.

For the deconstructionist, the "major author" is to be understood neither as a fully human voice nor as a ranging force of nature. The major author is an assemblage of divergent texts and divided personas welded together into unity for the purposes, and by the theoretical strategies, of literary study. This, at least, is John Carlos Rowe's perspective. His abstruse and formidably difficult book offers no help whatever to the ordinary reader or student tackling James. Familiarity with contemporary theories and with the Jamesian oeuvre is taken for granted, and most of Professor Rowe's space is devoted to a series of metaphorical encounters, a real reason for this book, and for its appearance in a British edition, is doubtless that it makes what its author calls a "contribution to a critical reading of 'deconstruction in America'". Rowe's procedure is to explore a

sequence of critical approaches - influence-study, feminism, psychoanalysis, Marxism, phenomenology and reader-response theory - in order to read the "theoretical potential" of James. Each of these approaches has been pursued before, so that Rowe's chapters tend to subsume the work of recent theorists and critics, while moving towards remarkably drawn interpretations of (sometimes marginal) Jamesian texts. Each critical approach is, as it were, deconstructed by the one that follows it in the sequence, so that the novelty of this book stems not so much from its perception that the theories of Bloom, Derrida, Foucault, and Jameson could be brought to bear on the work of James, as from the intensity of its self-reflexive concerns.

It is curious that Rowe sometimes treats James's fiction as if it had been written in a dead language. (For example, we find him hesitating between two possible dictionary definitions of the word *half*, as used conversationally by the housekeeper in *The Turn of the Screw*.) On the other hand, one cannot avoid the suspicion that, for an American deconstructionist like Rowe, Henry James - perhaps the most self-reflexive writer who ever lived - is more of a living Master than the critic himself is willing to admit. Far from humanizing him, this attempt to read the "theoretical potential" of James ends up by outdoing its subject in intellectual prolixity and mandarinism. *The Theoretical Dimensions of Henry James* combines the deconstructionist's search for a master-code with some less endearing Lessons of the Master.

Patrick Parrinder

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BOOKS

AMERICAN STUDIES

Profound optimism

Visionary Republic: millennial themes in American thought, 1756-1800 by Ruth H. Bloch
Cambridge University Press, £25.00
ISBN 0521268117

In my view two conditions have to be satisfied to justify transforming a PhD thesis into history directly into a book: the information base should be either vast or at least freshly presented, and the result should be in the form of a respectably challenging argument. Ruth Bloch's *Visionary Republic* scores well on both counts.

The argument, which weaves together a close textual and contextual reading of half a century of millennial speculation circulating in the American colonies and the early Republic, is essentially about the domination of older "consensus and continuity" school of American historiography. There is a presentist perspective here, is a somewhat conservative one. Mr Walker is concerned with "what was" Americans, and he methodically points to common elements in different reform movements and periods, even denying that there have been "eras of reform", for reformers are always present. Reform thus becomes a major feature of American life, comparable to the frontier experience, and, like some earlier students of the liberal tradition, Mr Walker seems to suggest that it occupies a benign American middle ground between acquisitive individualism and collectivism.

On two levels

Wallace Stevens: the critical heritage edited by Charles Doyle
Routledge & Kegan Paul, £20.00
ISBN 071009467X

In 1932 the eminent American critic I. P. Blackmur published an essay (included in this book) which did as much as any other to establish Wallace Stevens as a dominating American poet once and for all. In the essay Blackmur wrote that "it is as if Mr Stevens wrote two poems at once, with the real poem somewhere in between, written but vivid". Blackmur was referring to the poem "The Ordinary Women", but this 500-page collection of 120-odd short reviews and some longer pieces gives us ample opportunity to apply the remark to Stevens's poetry generally.

The sense of a double layer in much of Stevens, the glittering surfaces covering deep currents, might account for a considerable division among the earlier American critics about the nature of Stevens's work. This whimsical, hedonistic, sumptuous, magisterial, philosophical, bland, comic, troubled, assured and always fastidious poet had perplexed that part of the American reading public which was looking for a major 20th-century figure to compete on the grand, or at least European scale. It was also looking for a successor to Eliot, and the many comparisons between Stevens and Eliot are a marked feature of this present collection. But the resulting verdict on Stevens seems to have been swayed off by the duality on which Blackmur more lengthily later seemed to touch.

The powerful voice of Edmund Wilson had not been an optimistic one. In 1924 he wrote that Stevens "is ironic in the Eliot manner; but he is not poignantly, not tragically ironic". Stevens rather was "chilled" and "impervious to life". Gorman B. Munson made Stevens's "dandyism" the subject of a whole article, and another reviewer, Percy Hutchinson, was uncompromising. "The achievement is not poetry, it is a tour de force, a 'stunt' in the fantastic and the bizarre". Yet those who defended Stevens were the poets themselves. Marianne Moore wrote that in Stevens "imagination precludes banality and order prevails".

(1966) and Nathan Hatch's *The Sacred Cause of Liberty* (1977).

The problem has previously been approached in a variety of ways, most of which shade uneasily into advocacy. On the one hand the proponents of Enlightenment rationalism and civic humanism endeavour to find broad and developing consensus on the virtues and scope of human reason and political calculation (quoting, for example, Perry Miller's emphasis on Puritan rationality). An alternative perspective, meanwhile stresses the strongly utopian flavour of Republican thought and its heavy borrowings from religious discourse, especially of the Manichean struggle between good and evil. Bloch, with her premise of ubiquitous millennialism in both camps simply dissolves the difference and avoids recourse to a mediating concept such as Hatch's "civic religion".

In fact, the distinction between secular and religious utopianism is difficult to make. Since most biblical millennialists did not engage in sustained biblical exegesis, the boundary between the literal and the metaphorical usage of prophetic symbolism often remained suggestively vague. Secular visions of enduring happiness, liberty, virtue, knowledge, plenty, and peace, whether on a national or a universal scale, contained many of the same elements as biblical millennial interpretations of the Revolution. The chief virtue of her approach is the extension of the study into the period after the Revolution and Constitution, and in particular to American millennial reactions to the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars. Among the most plausible features of the argument thus developed are the generality of the millennial appeal (both radical Republicans and conservative Federalists are shown to draw ethical lessons from the French assault on Catholicism) and the overlapping visions of secular and religious prophets (in marked contrast to the strict separation of the two streams in European thought). This longer per-

spective shows a fluctuating but continuous millennialist stream, with such points of outburst in the 1750s, early 1780s and 1790s, tracked against major political, social and national upheavals of the times (revolutions, wars and earthquakes).

The grand perspective does, however, bring dangers. It could be said that the breadth and inclusiveness of the definition of millennialism renders the argument at best imprecise and at worst trivial. Bloch's millennialism includes not only the technical advocates of pre- and post-millennialism (those who saw the return of Christ as a physical or as a spiritual event), but incrementalist and cataclysmic thinkers in general, social radicals and conservatives, and of course an array of figures who can be classified no more precisely than as secular optimists.

All asserted the possibility of this worldly perfection, all believed in its divine ordination, and all expected it to be realized in the future course of history. . . . In America in the 18th century virtually all millennialists, moreover, predicted that this transformation would occur, somehow, within the next two hundred years. The breadth of this brush also encourages suspicion about Bloch's identification of trends, for example towards and away from political applications during the 1790s. The material assembled is so diverse and the measure of trends so impressionistic that even the author seems to have doubts about the "rider she is imposing. Such reservations apart, the argument does win through, most emphatically from a comparative perspective. Unlike the development in England, from which it took its roots, American millennialism asserted profoundly in the constitution and characterization of a national culture.

David Watson

Dr Watson is dean of the modular course at Oxford Polytechnic.



Wallace Stevens

as does his "positiveness, aplomb and verbal security", while Conrad Aiken wrote predicting that Stevens was "as sure of a permanent place of importance as Eliot, if not surer". These and other poets saw more in Stevens than opulent word-mongering. They read in his exotic, humorous and musical pre-dispositions a response to the darker, less palatable realities of life, an apprehension of black violence and disturbance and, lastingly, a philosophical rather than tragic attitude.

All of this was written after the publication of Stevens's first book *Harmonium* in 1923. Yet that book had been a long time coming, and Stevens was then silent - or at least uncollected - for a further 12 years. Even then the ensuing *Idea of Order* (1935) and *Owl's Clover* were hardly well received for a poet described as "as this greatest of living and of American poets" (though later Winters was to bemoan what he saw as Stevens's decline). Yet both books had successful poems, and the much greater infrequency in them of the peacocks, cockatoos, ice-cream, mauve-white clouds and diamond seas and resounding musical instruments of the first book seems to have suggested, even to hostile critics, that the poet was at least trying to come to terms with the real world of the 1930s.

The next step in Stevens's career was the publication in 1937 of *The Man with the Blue Guitar*. Notably through its title-poem this collection was an unqualified success. In the way it embodied in the eerie and disturbing strumming of the guitar poets themselves, Marianne Moore wrote that in Stevens "imagination precludes banality and order prevails".

of each successive thought, Stevens found a way of tapping his deepest responses to the nature of reality and our subjective apprehension of it. The poet Delmore Schwartz approvingly comments, and on exactly the same lines as Blackmur had suggested six years earlier: "The surface would seem to be a mask, which releases the poet's voice, a guise without which he could not speak. But the sentiments beneath the mask are of a different order". The poem also brought praise from William Carlos Williams, despite that poet's aversion to Stevens's traditional measures and his "five beats to the line".

In the 1940s Stevens first came to any sort of notice in Britain. The first review of any length, by Julian Symonds, was not encouraging, even though it allowed that *Guitar* was "certainly one of the most notable achievements of the last twenty years". More generally, however, Symonds found Stevens's "thought", "irritating" and "a product of a country absorbed in largely useless literary experiments". The implications of that go wider than Stevens, needless to say, and it is with some relief that one reads Donald Davie's later counter-judgement: "(Stevens) is indeed a poet to be mentioned in the same breath as Eliot and Yeats and Pound". G. S. Fraser, Bernard Bergson and John Holloway gave Stevens praise, but largely on stylistic grounds, and one hardly feels that even now the poet has found his British audience.

The assembling of numerous short reviews in this book rather than a few eminent articles is an unusual formula. It seems to me to work very well, because the responses it records are immediate. Stevens's evocations of physical objects as though shining and static yet embodying strange messages, and his lasting echoing intellectual connections - all these hallmarks are directly felt, often with delight and always with surprise among these many reviews. The book's only failing is that necessarily little space is given to the meditative poems of later years, which may well take many readers through mid-terran Stevens to those later monuments.

J. P. Ward

J. P. Ward is lecturer in English at University College, Swansea.

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Dr G. Kacale, £41,030 from SERC (spectroscopic studies of interaction of gene-5 protein with DNA); BELFAST, QUEEN'S
Dr S. Cooper, £27,000 from Imperial Chemical Industries plc (anxiety study); Professor B. W. Fogg, £17,300 from Central Electricity Generating Board (self-tuning automatic voltage regulator); Professor B. W. Hogg and Dr W. C. Beattie, £25,568 from SERC (feasibility study on application of transducers to real-time power system modelling).

Appointments

The Council of Selby College has appointed Mr Martin Conway as president in succession to Mr D. H. Conway in May 1986. Mr Conway is at present tutor in pastoral studies at Ripon College, Cuddesdon, Oxford.
UNIST has appointed Dr P. C. C. Stephenson to be secretary and registrar from October 1 in succession to Mr D. H. Conway. Mr Stephenson is at present deputy academic secretary and deputy registrar at Nottingham.
The curators of the Bodleian Library have announced the appointment of Mr David Vaisey as Bodley's librarian and Mr Julian Roberts as deputy librarian. Mr Vaisey is currently keeper of Western MSS and a professorial fellow of Exeter College; Mr Roberts is keeper of printed books and a professorial fellow at Wolfson College. The University of Durham has appointed Mr John Hayward as registrar and secretary.
The Queen's University, Belfast, has announced the appointment of Sir Peter Froggatt, retiring vice-

chancellor, as a part-time consultant to the faculty of medicine. The University has also announced four appointments under the visiting professors scheme: Albert Greve, senior astronomer, IRAM, Grenoble; Professor James S. McQuade, professor of law, Campbell University school of law, North Carolina, USA; Professor Gordon B. Pierce, professor of pathology, University of Colorado; Alfred Kinkad, retired structural engineer, formerly at National Centre of Systems Reliability. Part-time lectureships appointments: Stanley McBurney (agricultural economics); Dr B. Walker (biochemistry); Lectureships: James Austin (computer science); Graham Low (language teaching centre).

Promotions

LONDON, KING'S (KQC)
Personal appointments: Dr J. G. Vaughan (applied microscopy, food and nutritional sciences); Dr Nelson Pipel (pharmaceutical technology); Dr Richard Plender (laws).
The OPEN UNIVERSITY has announced the promotion of Dr Stuart Brown, currently reader, to a single tenure chair in philosophy. Dr Oswald Hanfling is promoted to a readership in the same department.
CITY UNIVERSITY
The vice chancellor, Dr R. N. Franklin, has been appointed to a personal chair in plasma physics.

BELFAST, QUEEN'S
Senior lectureship: Dr James Dornan (midwifery and gynaecology).

Events

The 1986 Third World Planning Seminar will be held between September 1 and 4. This year's theme is to be "Development and the Environment in Third World Countries". For full details and registration, contact Organizing Committee, Department of Civic Design, University of Liverpool, PO Box 147, Liverpool L69 3HX or 051-709 6022 x2532/2541.

The annual conference of the Scottish Institute of Adult and Continuing Education is to be held at the University of Dundee from July 26 to 27. This year's theme is to be "Responses to Unemployment: New Directions in Adult Education". Details from Dr Elizabeth Gerver, SIAC, 30 Rutland Square, Edinburgh. A conference on "The Regeneration of our Inner Cities" will be held at the Royal Institute of British Architects on May 20. Organized by the Midlands Study Centre for the Building Team, based at the City of Birmingham Polytechnic, the event will feature speeches by housing minister John Patten, SDP president Shirley Williams and shadow housing minister Jeff Rooker. Full details from Midlands Study Centre, 9 Westbourne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3TN, telephone 021 454 2008.



The University of Liverpool's new faculty of education extension studies has celebrated its formal opening. Buildings in the University precinct - George Edwardian - have been completely refurbished to provide a home for the faculty. Illustrated (above) the new building at 19 Abercromby Square and (below) the Edwardian premises in Mount Pleasant.



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Letters of application, curriculum vitae, and names, addresses and telephone numbers of three referees should be posted by 23 May 1986 to: Dr E.C. Nummela, Director of the British Campus, New England College, Arundel, Sussex BN18 0DA (72864)

CRANMER HALL (ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM)

On the appointment of The Revd. Dr. John Webster to the Chair of Systematic Theology in Wyke College, Toronto, there is a vacancy for a

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Applications, together with the names of three referees not later than 23rd May, 1986, to The Principal, St. John's College with Cranmer Hall, South Bailey, Durham City DH1 3RJ, from whom further details can be obtained. (72878)

Trinity College, Carmarthen
Applications are invited from good Honours graduates for the post of

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The person appointed will be responsible for a department of six tutors.

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Further particulars may be obtained from the PRINCIPAL to whom a letter of application, a full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees should be forwarded by Friday, 16th May 1986.

Announcement

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ALEXANDER PRIZE

The Alexander Prize is offered annually for an essay upon an historical subject. Candidates may select their own subject, but they must submit their choice to the Literary Director for approval. The essay must be a genuine work of original research, not hitherto published. The successful essay will be published in the Society's *Transactions* and the author will be awarded a silver medal and £100. In recent years the Prize has been won by graduates about to submit their theses and by young university lecturers.

Essays must reach the Society's offices by 1 November 1986.

WHITFIELD PRIZE

The Whitfield Prize (value £800) is offered annually for the best work on English or Welsh history by an author under 40 years of age, published in the United Kingdom. The award is made by Council in the Spring of each year in respect of works published in the preceding calendar year. Two copies (non-returnable) of a book eligible for the competition should be submitted by the author or publisher.

Entries for the year 1986 should be sent to the Executive Secretary to arrive not later than 31 December 1986.

Further details of the above awards may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, Royal Historical Society, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. (0678)

Conference

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY and THE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH GEOGRAPHERS DOMESDAY BOOK NOVOCENTENARY 1986

A CONFERENCE
14-18 July 1986

at
King Alfred's College,
Winchester, Hampshire

A few places are still available at this Conference. Further details may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, Royal Historical Society, University College London, Gower Street, WC1E 6BT. (0677)

Open University viewing

Saturday

8.45 BBC1
Telecommunication Systems. Adaptive Systems. (T231); 7)
7.10 Education for Adults. Unemployed in Chwd. (T231); 6)
7.30 Special Needs in Education. Happy human beings once they leave? (T231); 3)
8.00 Black History and Cell Biology. Nitrogen fixation. (S232); 4)
11.20 Perspectives in Health and Disease. Life before birth. (U205); 4)
11.40 Materials Engineering. Crises and also. (T232); 1)
12.10 Graphs, Networks and Design. Latin squares. (T231); 6)
12.40 The Changing Countryside. Parc de Pysan. (P278); 8)
13.00 Inorganic Chemistry: Concepts and Case Studies. Cages and negative sodium ions. (G247); 7)
RADIO 3 VHF
6.55 Contemporary Issues in Education. Education before birth. (U205); 10)
8.00 BBC2
6.55 Discovering Potentials. Painting potentials. (S231); 3)
7.10 Rome: the Augustan Age. Portraits and images. (A202); 2)
7.30 Purpose and Planning in the Curriculum. A current education. (E204); 3)
8.05 The Village in the Past. The Plough and the Hoe: a village in the Past. (U205); 17)
8.30 Mathematics Across the Curriculum. What are they up to? (M233); 4)
8.50 Curriculum Evaluation and Assessment. Hidden messages. (E204); 1)
9.20 Technology and Change. 1950-1914. Technology and Change. (A202); 8)
9.40 Computer Based Information Systems. OCIL - data modelling. (M232); 4)
10.10 Introduction to Pure Mathematics. Diagnosing symmetric matrices. (M202); 12)
10.30 Mathematical Models and Methods. The modelling game - knots. (M230); 13)
11.00 Introduction to Calculus. Area for revision. (M232); 7)

Monday
8.00 BBC2
6.55 Maths foundation course. Finding a formula. (M101); 1)
23.30 Design and Innovation. Jethro Arscide cited from obscurity (T130); 1)
RADIO 3 VHF
6.55 Contemporary Issues in Education. Education before birth. (U205); 10)
8.00 BBC2
6.55 Maths foundation course. Elements organized: the periodic table. (S101); 13)
23.30 Contemporary Issues in Education. News and the media. (E200); 8)
RADIO 3 VHF
6.55 Art and Modernism. Juan Gris & Synthetic Cubism: Francis Frascina. (A315); 12)

Tuesday

8.00 BBC2
6.55 Science foundation course. Elements organized: the periodic table. (S101); 13)
23.30 Contemporary Issues in Education. News and the media. (E200); 8)
RADIO 3 VHF
6.55 Art and Modernism. Juan Gris & Synthetic Cubism: Francis Frascina. (A315); 12)

Sunday

8.00 BBC1
6.45 Biology, Brain and Behaviour. Pathways in the brain. (S236); 6)
7.10 Genetics. Topology. Classifying surfaces geometrically. (M235); 4)
7.30 Engineering Mechanics: Solids. Velocity diagrams. (T231); 3)
8.00 Ecology. Atchafalaya - a limestone valley. (S236); 17)
8.30 Nature of Chemistry. ESR Spectroscopy. (S204); 14)
8.50 Management Issues in Post-Compulsory Education. All those in favour. (S204); 9)
7.15 Biology Form and Function. Patterns in Development: gradients and the eye. (S204); 13)
7.40 Confined and Stagnant in the Development of the Empire. Civilization of the crowd. (A309); 4)
8.05 The Century England. Cosmology before Newton. (A202); 7)
8.30 Personality, Development and Learning. "and to be damned..." (E206); 5)
8.50 Social Science foundation course. The object. (T232); 6)
9.20 Social Science foundation course. Pictures of politics. (D102); 14)
9.40 Maths foundation course. Finding a formula. (M101); 1)
10.10 Arts foundation course. Moral responsibility. (A101); 13)
10.30 Science foundation course. Elements organized: the periodic table. (S101); 13)

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The closing date is 1st October 1986 and further particulars may be obtained from the Nuffield Foundation, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4RS.

This scheme is open only to applicants from Institutes within the United Kingdom.

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Further particulars are available from the Administrative Secretary, Institute of Economics and Statistics, St. Cross Building, Manor Road, Oxford OX1 3UL (Telephone: Oxford (0865) 249631). (72864)

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Prospective candidates for the Chair should in the first instance write to the Senior Assistant Registrar, University of Tasmania, G.P.O. Box 252C, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia 7001, or to the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Applied), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, to obtain a detailed statement of the conditions of appointment, additional information and application forms.

Applications close with the Registrar of the University on 23 June 1986. The University is an equal opportunity employer. (72864)



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Informal enquiries to Dr P Gray, Department of Computing Science (Tel: (0224) 40241 Extn 6418). Further particulars and application forms from The Secretary, The University, Regent Walk, Aberdeen AB9 1FX with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 26 May 1986. (Ref No EL0035). (72866)

University of Edinburgh Department of Chinese

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN JAPANESE

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship in Japanese, available for one year from 1 October 1986. Candidates should possess a good knowledge of Japanese and a special interest in Chinese literature would be an advantage.

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Applications (6 copies) including a detailed curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be submitted not later than Friday, 30 May 1986 to the Personnel Office, 36 South Bridge, Edinburgh, EH1 1TB, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Please quote reference no. 1944. (90672) (72864)

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Salary will be at the lower end of the Lecturer scale (£8,000 - £15,700).

Applications (6 copies) including a detailed curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be submitted not later than Friday, 30 May 1986 to the Personnel Office, 36 South Bridge, Edinburgh, EH1 1TB, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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Department of Mechanical Engineering

LII/SL: Mechanical and Production Engineering (Ref A4)

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Department of Pharmacology

LII in Pharmacology (Ref A8)

Applicants should possess a good honours degree in Pharmacology and a higher degree would be an advantage. The major requirements are for expertise in experimental pharmacology and an aptitude for teaching this subject. Closing date 30th May 1986.

Department of Maths & Computer Studies

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Head of School/Professor of Office Communication and Languages (Ref: AA/342)

The School of Office Communication and Languages has recently been established to lead the response to rapid changes in information technology in the office and to combine this with developments in bilingual business education. The post is a major opportunity to offer leadership in this fast developing field.

Informal enquiries can be made to the Dean of Faculty of Business and Management, Mr. John Squires (Tel: 0772 22141 ext. 2495).

Salary: (all posts) Burnham Group VI £18615 to £20511 (under review).

Further details, quoting appropriate reference obtainable from the Personnel Office, Lancashire Polytechnic, Preston, PR1 2TG. Tel: 07721 26202.

Closing Date: 30th May 1986.

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON

FOR DETAILS OF ADVERTISING IN THE T.H.E.S.
PLEASE RING SUE PELOW
01-253 3000 EXTN. 226

Department of Business Management

PL in Accounting (ref A5)

Applicants should be able to give academic, practical and professional leadership in Financial Management and Management Accounting. The post will also involve administrative responsibilities and an obligation to promote course development. Experience and expertise in computer applications will be an advantage.

PL in Human Resource Management (Ref A6)

Applicants should be able to give academic, practical and professional leadership in Human Resource Management. The broad discipline area covers the application of psychology and sociology in the business management. Training, Industrial Relations and Organisation Development.

LII/SL in Management Studies (Ref A7)

The main thrust of teaching duties will focus on Organisational and Job Design-related issues, Industrial Relations and Functional Management. The successful candidate will be expected to make a general contribution to a wide range of courses. These include the undergraduate and post experience courses within the Department of Business Management, service teaching for other departments, and the short course activities of the Business School. The post also involves making a contribution to course development.

Faculty of Education

Applications are sought in the following areas:-

LII/SL in Business Studies Teacher Education (Ref A1)
LII/SL in Craft Design and Technology (Ref A2)
LII/SL in Primary Education (Creative Arts with Drama) (Ref A3)

In each case, recent and relevant teaching experience at the appropriate level and in the appropriate subjects is essential. Closing date 21st May 1986.

For all appointments, application forms and further details are available from Personnel Department, Sunderland Polytechnic, Langham Tower, Ryhope Road, Sunderland SR2 7EE, or telephone 0783 76231 ext 11. Closing date unless otherwise stated 23rd May 1986. Please quote appropriate reference number.

A MAJOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

SENIOR LECTURERS (2) IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND ITS ORGANISATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The posts are located in a Department centred on Office Systems and Information Technology. Candidates should have an Honours degree or equivalent and relevant teaching / and or business experience. Relevant areas include all aspects of business and office systems development and applications.

The successful applicants will be expected to provide leadership in research, staff and curriculum development and contribute where appropriate to departmental administration.

SALARY SCALE
£13,710-£15,219 (BAR) £17,280
Lecturer and Senior Lecturer appointments may be eligible for consideration for Readership designation in accordance with College procedures.

Application forms from the PERSONNEL OFFICER, GLASGOW COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, COWCADDENS ROAD, GLASGOW G4 0BA (tel: 041 331 2043) to be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

GLASGOW COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

A Scottish Central Institution

Teesside Polytechnic

Department of Electrical, Instrumentation & Control Engineering

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER ELECTRONIC AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING

Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer Salary: £8,076-£12,945 (efficiency dependent). £14,046 (work) - £15,045 (BAR) per annum. Salary on appointment to Lecturer II will be no greater than £12,945 per annum. Salary on appointment to Senior Lecturer will be no greater than £14,046 per annum.

Appointments may be made at Senior Lecturer level for applicants with appropriate qualifications and experience.

These vacancies arise from an expansion in the work of the Department in the field of Information Engineering.

The major degree courses involved are the BSc Information Technology, BEng (Hons) Computer Technology, and the BEng (Hons) Instrumentation and Control Engineering.

Contribution is specifically sought for the following areas:
COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS AND NETWORKS
COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE AND MICROPROCESSOR SYSTEMS
VLSI AND ADVANCED LOGIC DESIGN

Applicants are invited from graduates with relevant industrial or academic experience and graduates who have recently obtained a higher degree in a relevant area. Candidates will be expected to engage in research and/or industrial consultancy.

Closing date for applications: 31st May 1986.
Application forms and further particulars from Personnel Section, Teesside Polytechnic, Borough Road, Middlesbrough TS1 3BA, Tel: (0642) 21821, Ext. 414. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

PORTSMOUTH

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL STUDIES

LECTURER II IN CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL STUDIES

Ref: 142b
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer II in history to teach on the B.A. (Honours) degree in Cultural Studies and in Historical Studies. This is a temporary 11 month replacement for Dr. P. O. Gray, who will be on a Nuffield Scholarship in 1986/87.

Candidates will be expected to teach on the social theory course and to contribute to the teaching in nineteenth century British social history on both degrees.

Salary: £8,076 pro-rata
Closing Date: Friday 23rd May 1986
Application forms and further particulars available from the Personnel Office, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Nuffield Centre, St. Michael's Road, Portsmouth PO1 2ED. Telephone 023451.

POLYTECHNIC

Polytechnics continued



HONG KONG POLYTECHNIC

The Hong Kong Polytechnic invites applications for the following post tentatively from September 1986:

Principal Lecturer in Mathematical Education

Department of Mathematical Studies

The appointee will teach courses in Mathematics with a bias towards applications. The successful candidate will be expected to involve himself/herself with course planning and other administrative/academic activities. Preference will be given to candidates with administrative experience and up-to-date knowledge of education technology developments.

Candidates should have (a) a good honours degree, preferably with advanced degrees at doctorate level in a relevant area; (b) substantial professional/teaching research experience; and (c) proven administrative ability.

Salary range HK\$247,820 - \$307,260 p.a. (currently under review) (£1 - HK\$1.175 at 22.4.86).

Conditions of Service: Appointment on 2-year contract initially. Continuation of contract is subject to mutual agreement. Benefits include a terminal gratuity of 25% of basic salary received over entire contract period, long leave, subsidised accommodation, medical and dental benefits and children's education allowance.

Further information and application forms are obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appia), John Foster House, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Completed application forms should be returned by 30 May 1986, with the first copy sent to the General Secretary, Hong Kong Polytechnic, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong, and the second copy to the Association of Commonwealth Universities.

(72871)

Tasmanian State Institute of Technology

DEAN OF EDUCATION

(Ref. No. 12186)

The Tasmanian State Institute is a multi-disciplinary higher education institution based in Launceston. The Institute offers a wide range of programmes of professional education in teacher education, business studies, nursing, science, architecture, engineering and design. Due to the impending retirement of the Foundation Dean of Education, the Institute seeks a replacement to take up appointment early in 1987.

The Division of Education, with an enrolment of over 700 equivalent full-time students, is currently the largest division in the Institute. It provides a range of professional education courses of pre-service teacher education leading to the award of Bachelor of Education in five specialisms: Education, Education (Biology), Education (Chemistry), Education (Physics), and Education (Mathematics). The position involves close liaison with the teacher education profession and in other higher education institutions.

Applicants will be expected to have a relevant higher degree and academic standing commensurate with the level of the position. They should also have had previous experience in teaching and teacher education programmes and should understand the needs of pre-service and in-service teachers and be able to give strong leadership in relation to the development of postgraduate programmes.

The position is tenurable at the Principal Lecturer level for a term of five years, renewable for a further term of five years. The current salary level for the Dean (Level 1) is \$45,705 p.a. per annum.

Enquiries of an academic/professional nature should be directed to the Principal Lecturer, Dr. P. O. Gray, Director, Tel: (064) 24 5331. Further detailed information is available on request to the Director.

Applications, quoting the above reference number, and including the names and addresses of three referees, should be forwarded to: Dr. P. O. Gray, Director, Tasmanian State Institute of Technology, P.O. Box 1214, Launceston, Tas. 7250. Applicants should also send a copy of their curriculum vitae to the Secretary, Tasmanian State Institute of Technology, P.O. Box 1214, Launceston, Tas. 7250.

Candidates in the UK should also send a copy of their curriculum vitae to the Secretary, Tasmanian State Institute of Technology, P.O. Box 1214, Launceston, Tas. 7250.

For further details write to the Principal Lecturer, Dr. P. O. Gray, Director, Tel: (064) 24 5331, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope. Applications should be sent to the above address to arrive by 15 May 1986.

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Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education continued

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

HOPWOOD HALL - MIDDLETON - MANCHESTER.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

LECTURER II (full-time)

A vacancy exists for a person to teach the B.Sc. with courses in animal systematics, cell biology, animal physiology, animal behaviour or ecology and human biology.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

LECTURER II - temporary half-time

A vacancy exists for a person to teach B.A. courses in early modern history. Preference given to a candidate with a strong background in English/British History of this period.

Appointments for 1st September 1986
Closing date for applications - 23rd May 1986

Application forms and further details from The Principal, De La Salle College of Higher Education, Middleton, Manchester, M24 3XH.

(71418)

ROYAL COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE

BULMERHSE COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Principal

Applications are invited for the post of College Principal. It is expected that the successful applicant will take up the appointment on or before the 1st January 1987.

Salary - £26,075 p.a. plus emoluments.
The closing date for applications (no forms) will be 30th May 1986. Further details may be obtained from the Chief Administrative Officer Bulmerhse College of Higher Education, Woodlands Avenue, Earley, Reading, Berks, Telephone (0734) 685897.

Berkshire County Council is an equal opportunity employer.

(71423)

Christ Church College

Canterbury

Required for the Autumn Term 1986.

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN LANGUAGE STUDIES

To teach on initial and in-service teacher training courses. Candidates should be able to make a contribution in the areas of applied linguistics, language teaching methods (TEFL), and the use of modern languages. A particular interest in phonetics and phonology is highly desirable. This is a fixed term appointment for 3 years.

Application forms and further particulars from the Principal, Christ Church College, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1QU, Tel: (0204) 34111, should be sent to the above address to arrive by 15 May 1986.

For further details write to the Principal, Christ Church College, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1QU, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope. Applications should be sent to the above address to arrive by 15 May 1986.

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SOUTH GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL

SOUTH GLAMORGAN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION CARDIFF

FACULTY OF BUSINESS & LIBERAL STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS STUDIES & COMMUNICATION
Applications are invited for the post of

PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN TOURISM

To commence duties as soon as possible
Salary scale: £14,013 - £17,619

Applicants for this post should have a postgraduate qualification together with substantial experience in tourism research, development or marketing. The successful candidate will be required to lead a team teaching on the proposed BA degree in Tourism. The Institute offers a wide range of Travel & Tourism Courses.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education, Cyncoed Centre, Cyncoed Road, Cardiff CF2 6XD; Telephone Cardiff (0222) 551111, Ext. 3362. Completed application forms should be returned within fourteen days of the publication of this advertisement.

Applications are welcomed from suitably qualified people regardless of their sex, marital status, race, religion, colour or disability.

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Applications are invited for a 1 year temporary appointment of Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer Psychology. The person appointed will be a graduate with clinical experience who will teach students in Social Work and contribute to courses in Nursing and Health Education.

Salary: £8,076 - £15,045
Closing date: 23 May 1986
Further details and application forms from The Staffing Officer, Dorset Institute of Higher Education, Wallisdown Road, POOLE, Dorset BH12 5BB

Tel: 0202-524111 Ext. 5031

(71418)

Research and Studentships continued

University of Bradford

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

In Chemical Engineering (fixed-term post - 3 years)

Applications are invited for the above post to be filled in conjunction with the Microstructure of Powder Compacts on the use of discrete element analysis in modelling the instabilities of powder compacts. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of chemical engineering, particularly in the area of powder compacts. The post is a fixed term appointment for 3 years.

Application forms and further particulars from the Principal, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DQ, Tel: (0547) 83911, should be sent to the above address to arrive by 15 May 1986.

For further details write to the Principal, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DQ, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope. Applications should be sent to the above address to arrive by 15 May 1986.

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South Bank Polytechnic

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

In Operational Research

Applications are invited for the above post to be filled in conjunction with the Microstructure of Powder Compacts on the use of discrete element analysis in modelling the instabilities of powder compacts. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of chemical engineering, particularly in the area of powder compacts. The post is a fixed term appointment for 3 years.

Application forms and further particulars from the Principal, South Bank Polytechnic, Brighton, Sussex, BN1 1QJ, Tel: (01273) 693555, should be sent to the above address to arrive by 15 May 1986.

For further details write to the Principal, South Bank Polytechnic, Brighton, Sussex, BN1 1QJ, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope. Applications should be sent to the above address to arrive by 15 May 1986.

For further details write to the Principal, South Bank Polytechnic, Brighton, Sussex, BN1 1

Research and Studentships continued

University of
Leicester
RESEARCH
ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a Research Assistant, to undertake research on the life cycle of insects involved in insecticide resistance. The research is being conducted jointly by the Department of Economics, University of Leicester, and the Department of Entomology, University of Nottingham. The position is funded by the Science & Engineering Research Council. Applicants should have a recent first degree in entomology and an interest in insecticide resistance. The successful candidate will be involved in the collection, rearing and identification of insects. No previous knowledge of insecticide resistance is required. The position offers an opportunity for the successful candidate to work with leading experts in the field. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education and Research, University of Leicester, LE1 7RH. The closing date is 15 June 1986. (1986/7) H12

Aberystwyth
The University College
of Wales
Department of Applied
MathematicsApplications are invited from
suitably qualified scientists
for the post of
POSTDOCTORAL
RESEARCH
ASSISTANT

to work in the general area of "The Oestrogen Receptor for Injection Moulding". The work is under the direction of Professor K. Walters and is funded by the BRITC scheme of the EEC. The salary will be on the 1A scale £8,020 to £9,456 per annum and the post is for three years commencing as soon as possible. Application forms and further details can be obtained from the Staffing Officer, The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, King Street, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SA2 8PX. Tel. 01772 897177. Closing date for applications, Friday 25 May 1986. H12

Colleges and Departments of Art

LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL OF ART

The Governing Body invites applications for the post of

PRINCIPAL

The School offers Courses at MA, Postgraduate Diploma, BA (Hons) and DipHE Level, and in Foundation Studies. It is graded Burnham Group IV. Salary: £22,287 per annum.

Applicants should take into account the distinctive character of the School, its international reputation and the uniqueness of its Courses, particularly in the field of Theatre.

Although it is anticipated that applicants will be practising artists or designers, consideration will be given to candidates with other relevant experience.

Application forms and full particulars may be obtained from the Director of Education and Recreation, London Borough of Merton, Education Department, 10th Floor, Crown House, London Road, Morden, Surrey SM4 6DX - Tel. 01-545 3263, to whom completed applications should be returned by 31st May 1986.

MERTON IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER (72656)

Administration

Education
General Inspector
(Post 16 Education)

Southern H.T. Group 9

Required for 1 September, 1986 or as soon as possible thereafter. A well qualified and experienced person who is currently working in or with Schools and Colleges, is required for this exciting and challenging post.

Nottinghamshire is expanding its support for curriculum and professional development activity in post 16 education and the Inspectorate is committed to further this work. Candidates are sought who are able to demonstrate a broad range of skills and understanding particularly in the professional and curriculum development concerns of post 16 institutions as they meet the needs of a changing client group.

Application forms and further details are available from the Director of Education at County Hall, Stamped addressed envelope with 17p stamp please. Closing date 27 May. Please quote ref. A1810.

An Equal Opportunity Employer.



Nottinghamshire
County Council
County Hall - West Bridgford
Nottingham NG2 7DP

Administration continued

THE INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTS

A professional association now in its 75th year invites applications for the two created posts of

Membership Secretary
Examinations Secretary

Both posts will be in the salary range £13-15,000.

The Institute, located in North London, has some 6,000 members and conducts examinations in many languages and at several levels, for some 10,000 candidates per year.

Both appointees will report to the General Secretary and will be expected to assume total responsibility for activities in their respective fields. Substantial administrative expertise and several years' appropriate experience will be expected, which in the case of the Examinations Secretary will preferably include knowledge of language testing.

Applications, accompanied by c.v. on one A4 page, and with the names of 2 (or 3) referees, should be sent as soon as possible (and no later than 31st May) to the following address, clearly marked:

Chairman of Council, the Institute of Linguists
Professor N.B.R. Reeves,
Department of Linguistics and International Studies,
University of Surrey, Guildford, GU2 5XH

(72674)

Overseas

South Australian College
of Advanced Education

Academic Appointments, 1986

Faculty of Health Science and Education, Sturt

AS86/79 SENIOR LECTURER IN
SPEECH PATHOLOGY

Senior Lecturer I or II, Tenurable

The South Australian College of Advanced Education is a multi-campus organisation with five sites in metropolitan Adelaide.

The School of Speech Pathology is located at the Sturt site in the southern area, and offers the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science (Speech Pathology).

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the tenurable position of Senior Lecturer in Speech Pathology in the School. The successful applicant will provide academic and administrative leadership in Clinical Education, co-ordinate and develop the clinical program of the School, maintain strong links with the profession, be well versed in professional issues and advise senior management of these matters.

A higher degree, preferably at doctorate level, in at least one major area relevant to Speech Pathology is required, with substantial experience in teaching and research, and with demonstrated entrepreneurial, course development and professional liaison skills. Extensive clinical experience in Speech Pathology and eligibility for membership of A.A.S.H. are essential.

Salaries: Senior Lecturer I: \$39,998 - \$42,588
Senior Lecturer II: \$36,541 - \$39,127

Placement within the salary scales will depend on the successful applicant's qualifications and experience. Selection will be made on merit and based on the South Australian College of Advanced Education Policy of Equal Opportunity.

Enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary: Staffing: Academic (Telephone [08] 228 1630).

Written applications should be addressed to the Secretary: Staffing, South Australian College of Advanced Education, 46 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide SA 5000 and should include a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three persons from whom confidential references may be sought. Applications close at 5.00 p.m. on Friday 4 July 1986.

REMINDER

COPY FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE T.H.E.S. SHOULD ARRIVE NOT
LATER THAN 10AM MONDAY
PRECEDING PUBLICATION

Overseas
continuedWASHINGTON STATE
UNIVERSITYManagement Information Systems
Visiting Assistant or
Associate Professor

position open August, 1986, or January, 1987. Term of appointment flexible. Permanent position requires permanent residence. Teach undergraduate and graduate courses and work with doctoral students. Courses offered in information systems, data base COBOL applications, special seminars. PhD in appropriate field, teaching experience and research publications required. Faculty support excellent. Moving expenses available. Salary U.S. \$35,000. Located in NW USA. Send resume, three letters of reference, and materials to:

Dr. Cyril P. Morgan,
Chairman, Dept. of Mgmt. & Systems, College of Business & Economics, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, 99164-4728 U.S.A. or call (509) 335-7527. Closing date June 15, 1986 or until filled. AAEEC employer.

Presbyterian Church
of New Zealand
Knox College

Theological Hall, Dunedin

PROFESSOR
OF SYSTEMATIC
THEOLOGY

Applicants should have appropriate qualifications in this field and knowledge and experience of the Church and its ministry. Some weight may be given to an acquaintance with recent theological reflection in New Zealand.

All staff members share in the formation of men and women for ministry through their academic teaching, research, supervision of practical work and participation in the life and worship of the Theological Hall as a Christian community. The committee makes up of students from a variety of cultural backgrounds: European, Maori and Pacific Island.

Applicants should write for the position in the Theological Hall, Knox College, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Applications close on 15 July 1986. (1986/5)

Adult Education

DIRECTOR

of the
Ammerdown Centre
(for study and renewal)

The present Director retires in mid-1987.

The Governors are seeking a successor who can show:
- a record of imaginative achievement in course design and conduct;
- a pioneering attitude in promoting learning.

And who is: a practising Christian with considerable experience of educational activity.

Initial remuneration in the range of £10,000 - £12,500 p.a.

Enquiries to: The Director, Ammerdown Centre, Radstock, Bath BA3 5BW.

Overseas continued



university of groningen,
the netherlands, has
vacancies for:

3 lecturers in literary and
linguistic computing
(vac.nr. 860419/2570)

for the programme in literary and linguistic computing of the Faculty of Letters, set up in collaboration with the Department of Philosophy and the Faculty of Theology.

The increasing importance of the computer and information sciences for the humanities has led to the setting up of a MA programme in literary and linguistic computing. The programme will have a staff of at least five members and will eventually include a senior lecturer and a professor.

At the present time the positions for computational linguistics and formal semantics are filled. The three vacancies are in the areas of

- A Literary computing
Including aspects such as form and style analysis, the analysis and edition of texts;
- B Data processing
Including aspects such as statistical analysis and data base construction;
- C Computer science
Including aspects such as development of algorithms for literary and linguistic applications and the related programming, programming languages, computer organisation and architecture.

Responsibilities will include

- organising and teaching of courses in the respective areas
- research in the area concerned
- advising computer users within the faculties
- administration.

Qualifications

- a PhD in the humanities (vacancies A and B), and specialisation in the relevant area; position C requires a broad background in the field of computer and information sciences
- general interest in the various aspects of literary and linguistic computing
- flexibility towards teaching and research responsibilities in a rapidly developing discipline
- good teaching qualities, preferably experience in teaching.

Salary range: Dfl. 3196,- - 6854,-

Further particulars may be obtained from Dr. J. de Vuyt, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Alfa-Informatika, Grote Rozenstraat 31, NL 9712 TG Groningen, telephone 050-635815.

Applications should be sent to Personeelszaken, R.U.G., Postbus 72, NL 9700 AB Groningen, and must be received no later than the 17th of May. Please quote ref no 860419/2570

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The De Lissa Institute of Early Childhood and Family Studies is situated at the Magill Campus of the College as a School within the Faculty of Education and Family Studies in a purpose built centre with specialist facilities. Applicants must have extensive qualifications and experience in one or a combination of the following areas:

- early childhood education and care
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- family studies
- curriculum for early education and care

Applicants should be willing to work in range of areas including: staff development, teaching, research, community development. Fellows may pursue their own areas of interest, e.g. research, writing and to establish contacts with a wider range of educational and other community organisations.

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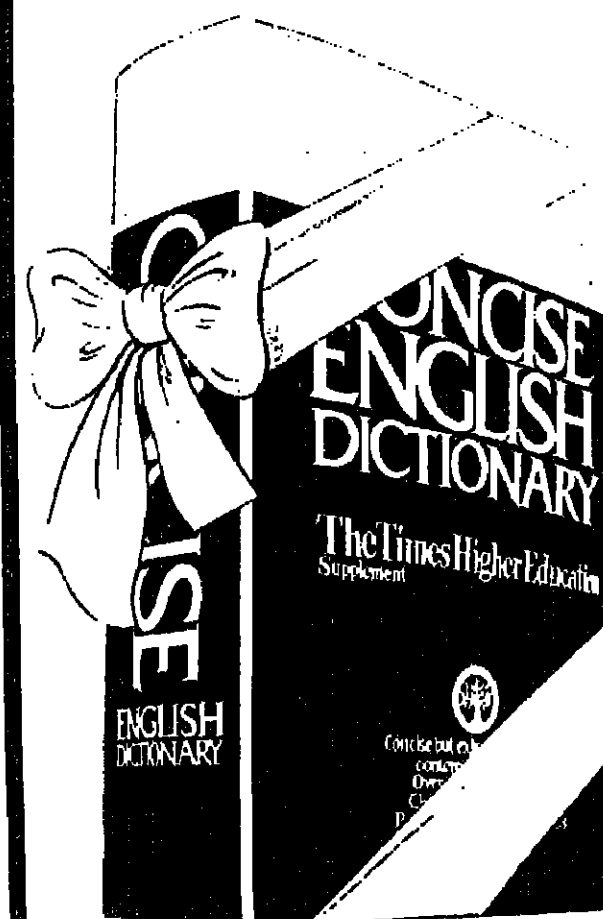
Period of tenure: negotiable between March and November, 1987. Applicants should indicate possible length of term. Remuneration: is reasonable assistance with expenses. Enquiries and closing date. Enquiries for further details should be directed to:

Further information for further information about the fellowship and the College please contact:
The Dean, Faculty of Education and Family Studies,
South Australian College of Advanced Education,
16 Lorne Avenue, Magill, South Australia 5085 (72681)

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